

Weekly Report

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WEEKLY REPORT OF MARCH 18, 1955

VOL. XIII, No. 11, PAGES 265-290

POLITICAL OUTLOOK

**Vote Trends Point Up Decline
Of One-Party Strongholds**

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

ELECTION STATISTICS

ECONOMIC REPORT

STOCK MARKET PROBE

TAX BILL DEADLOCK

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The Authoritative Reference On Congress

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Congressional Quiz

1. Q--Isn't there a move on in Congress to change price support levels for five basic farm commodities? What would the proposed new level be?

A--A bill to raise minimum price supports to 90 percent of parity on crops harvested in 1955, 1956, and 1957 was favorably reported March 10 by the House Agriculture Committee. Present law provides flexible supports ranging from 82.5 to 90 percent for crops harvested in 1955; supports would drop to 75 to 90 percent thereafter.

2. Q--Has President Eisenhower given any hints as to whether he will be a candidate for re-election in 1956?

A--The President, at his March 2 news conference, agreed to discuss "a year from today" whether he would run again. Mr. Eisenhower also said no man is "indispensable" to his party.

3. Q--I hear the President has recommended four-year terms for Members of the House of Representatives. What action would be necessary to put this recommendation into effect?

A--The Constitution (Article I, Section 2) specifies that Members of the House shall be "chosen every second year." The Constitution would therefore have to be amended to change the terms of Representatives. Such an amendment must be approved by two-thirds of both chambers of Congress or be drawn up by a constitutional convention called by Congress. In either case, an amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

4. Q--I understand the Senate has sent to the Attorney General a report on a "cover" placed on the mail of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) in 1952. What exactly is a mailcover, anyway?

A--A mail cover is an investigative technique which enlists the aid of the postmaster to determine the addressee, return address, and postmark of all mail received at a certain address. A cover was placed on McCarthy's mail in 1952 by investigators for a Senate committee investigating his role in the 1950 election. The report sent the Attorney General condemned the use of mail covers by Senate committees.

5. Q--A witness before a Senate committee studying the stock market said one of the danger signs in the present boom is the increase in loans granted by brokers to persons who want to buy stock. How does the present total of brokers' loans compare with the total in 1929?

A--Brokers' loans in October, 1929, when the stock market crash occurred, amounted to \$8.5 billion; approximately \$6.5 billion of this figure represented customers' debit balances. At the end of 1954, customers' debit balances totaled only \$2.4 billion.

6. Q--I hear there's a big argument over construction of a proposed hydro-electric project at Hell's Canyon. What's the argument about, anyway?

A--Proponents of a single federally constructed, multiple purpose "high level" dam and power project at Hell's Canyon are opposed by a private power group wishing to build three smaller dams on the Snake River near the proposed "high dam" site. Hearings before the Federal Power Commission were held in 1953-54; an FPC decision is expected in 1955. Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and 29 co-sponsors March 8 introduced a bill to authorize construction of the project.

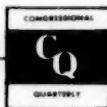
7. Q--Sen. Symington and others would ask the United Nations to limit the amount each nation spends for military purposes. What percentage of the U.S. budget for fiscal 1955 will be devoted to military purposes?

A--Major U.S. national security programs for fiscal 1955, according to estimates by the Bureau of the Budget, will amount to \$40,644,000,000 -- or 64 percent of the total estimated net expenditures of \$63,504,000,000 for the fiscal year. A resolution introduced by Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and 47 others would ask the President to present to the UN a proposal to investigate limiting the proportion of each nation's resources devoted to military purposes.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 256; (2) 248; (3) 249; (4) 251; (5) 262; (6), (7) 253.

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POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Democrats Making Inroads on GOP Vote in Midwest, New England; Republicans Gaining in South

The one-party state -- long the anomaly of a two-party nation -- is well on its way to extinction.

In progress for some time, the change gained further momentum in the 1954 election, according to an analysis by Congressional Quarterly. Upsets were scored by both parties, but in many cases reflected trends well established in earlier elections.

In Oregon, for example, Richard L. Neuberger became the state's first Democratic Senator in 40 years, while Mrs. Edith Green, who was elected Representative from the Third District by 9,600 votes, became the state's first Democratic House member in a decade. But the Democratic share of the vote in this Republican stronghold has been increasing in House races in the past five elections, particularly in the Second and Third Districts.

Democrats are also making inroads in normally Republican northern New England and in the Midwest, traditional GOP preserve. For their part, Republicans are making significant gains in the Democratic South. The result is close contests in areas once regarded as safely "one-party."

MAINE SHOWS TREND

Maine upset tradition by electing a Democratic governor, Edmund Muskie, by a margin of 22,400 votes. Maine's three House seats remained in GOP hands, but in the past five elections the Democratic share of the vote has increased almost 15 percent in each of the three Districts. Rep. Robert Hale won re-election in the First District by only 3,800 votes. Both the First and Second Districts are now classed as marginal.

In neighboring New Hampshire, Republican Chester E. Merrow, a six-term member from the First District, won re-election by only 400 votes. Next door in Vermont, long-time GOP stronghold, Republicans were pressed hard for the second time in two years to keep a Democrat out of the governorship.

Democrats also made substantial gains at GOP expense in the Republican heartland -- the Midwest. The GOP's share of the 1954 vote in House contests was less than its share in 1952 and 1950 in the following states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. It was also down in Missouri, which has a Democratic background.

The Democrats' share of Michigan's vote, for example, has increased in almost all of the state's 18 Congressional districts over the past 10 years. In

CQ's Election Statistics

Pages on which Congressional Quarterly's election statistics may be found:

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Democrats unseated GOP incumbents in two of these districts, and elected Sen. Patrick V. McNamara by a 39,000 vote margin.

A similar trend shows itself in Minnesota and Wisconsin. In 1954, Democrats retired GOP incumbents Harold C. Hagen in Minnesota's Ninth District and Charles J. Kersten in Wisconsin's Fifth. In addition, Democrat Orville Freeman ousted Minnesota's Republican Governor by 68,000 votes. In Wisconsin, GOP Governor Walter J. Kohler, who won re-election in 1952 with 62.6 percent of the vote, was re-elected, but only by 51.5 percent of the vote.

Republican gains in the Democratic South have not been so extensive. Handicapped by a lack of "grass roots" machinery, the GOP has concentrated on selected House races and has made real progress in Virginia, Florida, North Carolina, and Texas. Virginia in particular is moving rapidly toward two-party status.

GOP'S VIRGINIA GAINS

In 1952, President Eisenhower carried eight of Virginia's 10 districts -- four of them by more than 60 percent of the vote -- and swept three GOP Congressmen into office, the first GOP newcomers to be elected since 1928. One of them, William C. Wampler (Ninth), lost his seat to a Democrat in 1954 by 1,000 votes, but Richard H. Poff (Sixth) and Joel T. Broyhill (10th) won re-election by higher percentages, despite the GOP'S national trend downward.

Poff increased his margin from 51.5 to 62.3 percent, or about the same edge that President Eisenhower won in the Sixth in 1952. Moreover, the GOP share of the Virginia vote in House contests jumped from 24.6 percent in 1950 to 40 percent in 1954, and Republicans made a strong showing in the 1953 gubernatorial contest.

In Florida, President Eisenhower carried five of eight districts in 1952, three of them by more than 60 percent of the vote. The GOP vote in House races doubled from 1950, and in 1954 William C. Cramer (First District) became the first Republican Congressman from Florida since the Civil War.

In Texas, where Democratic Gov. Allan Shivers crossed party lines to help Mr. Eisenhower carry 14 of the state's 21 Congressional districts in 1952, the GOP contested only five seats in 1954. Bruce Alger won in the Fifth, with 52.9 percent of the vote, while in two other districts Republican nominees won at least one-third of the total vote.

In North Carolina, Mr. Eisenhower won 46.1 percent of the vote in 1952, and carried four of the state's 12 districts. Republican Charles R. Jonas was elected in the 10th by 57.4 percent, a margin which he retained in 1954. In the Ninth District, the GOP vote has averaged 48 percent in the past two elections.

CONGRESSIONAL PROSPECTS

No matter which party captures the White House in 1956, Democrats are almost certain to retain control of the Senate.

Republican chances of winning the House, however, may hinge on President Eisenhower's plans, according to an analysis of election statistics by Congressional Quarterly.

It's true that Democrats barely gained control of the Senate in 1954, taking three of five contests by less than 4,000 votes each. But they scored a net gain of two seats against odds, as 22 of the seats at stake were held by Democrats and only 16 were occupied by Republicans.

In 1956, the shoe will be on the other foot. Of 32 seats to be filled, 17 are now held by Republicans, only 15 by Democrats. Moreover, eight of the latter are in the South where Democrats almost invariably win statewide contests.

It is this fact that recently prompted Arizona's Sen. Barry M. Goldwater, chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee, to report that the odds are "heavily stacked" against the GOP in 1956.

WORSE IN 1958

Democrats are almost certain to win Senate seats in Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Florida. Other Democratic incumbents up in 1956 include Carl Hayden (Ariz.), Earle C. Clements (Ky.), Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.), Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.), Alan Bible (Nev.), and Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.). Most of them are well entrenched, but Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), who was elected in 1950 as a Republican but will run in 1956 as a Democrat, faces a battle royal to retain his seat.

Republicans are fairly certain to retain seats in Vermont, Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, and New Hampshire. Less solid are 12 other GOP seats, in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, and California. Seats now held by Prescott Bush (Conn.), John Marshall Butler (Md.) and George H. Bender (Ohio) appear to be in the most danger, judging by recent elections. Democratic gains in Pennsylvania, together with GOP intra-party feuding, cast a shadow over the seat now held by James H. Duff.

If the GOP fails to win control of the Senate in 1956, it will face even greater odds in 1958. That year there will be 20 Republican seats at stake and only 12 Democratic seats, six of which are in Southern or border states which have elected only Democrats in recent years.

GOP'S HOUSE HOPES

In the House, the GOP's hopes ride with President Eisenhower. In the 1952 Eisenhower landslide, the Party won the House by a slim margin (221 seats) but the GOP vote in House races showed an increase over 1950 percentages in 37 states. Moreover, there were no Republican candidates in 26 of the 297 Congressional districts carried by the President. But in 343 districts in which there were major party contests in 1952, Republicans polled 27,247,682 votes as compared with 23,746,532 for the Democrats.

In 1954, without President Eisenhower on the ticket, the GOP vote in House contests dropped in 40 states, as compared with 1952, and in 27 states as compared with 1950. Democrats made a net gain of 17 seats to take over House control with 230 members. But Republicans held more seats than might have been expected in view of substantial Democratic gains in local and state contests.

In Pennsylvania, for example, Democrats elected Gov. George Leader by 279,200 votes, but the Democratic plurality in House races was only 47,400. Democrats picked up three GOP seats, but two were won by only 2,500 votes each.

REPUBLICAN HANDICAP

One handicap facing the GOP in 1956 is the fact that it must defend twice as many "doubtful" districts as the Democrats. In 1954, Republicans won 63 districts by less than 55 percent of the vote, as against 31 such districts won by Democrats. After the 1952 election, the ratio of "five percent" seats was 45 Democrats, 40 Republicans.

In 1954 House races outside the South, Republicans led Democrats by only 164,686 votes, 19,440,611 to 19,275,925. The fall-off in GOP percentages was particularly noticeable in 11 Midwestern states.

At the same time, the GOP is making solid if limited gains in the Democratic South. Republicans won two new Southern seats, in Texas and Florida, in 1954, despite an unusually heavy Democratic vote. The GOP also retained three of four Southern seats won in 1952.

GRASS ROOTS OUTLOOK

As the two major parties scan the horizon for portents of 1956, the "grass roots" look particularly green to Democrats.

Reason is that in 1954 Democrats made important gains in contests for municipal, county and state offices. According to Stephen A. Mitchell, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the Party's 1954 victory was "like an iceberg, because we picked up so much strength at the grass roots" which did not show up in races for the Senate and House.

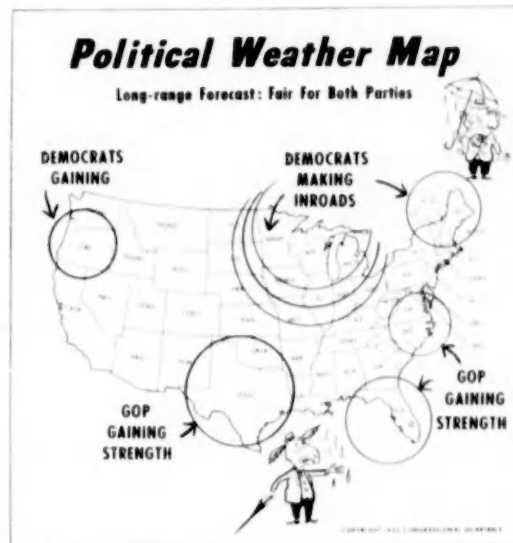
A Committee survey of the 1954 election claims that in a number of important counties "the Democratic party swept all or virtually all offices with the greatest majorities since the 1930's." In normally Republican Bucks County, Pa., Democrats made their best showing in 50 years and elected a Democratic assemblyman for the first time in 80 years.

The survey also reported substantial Democratic gains in 1954 in three or more counties in each of the following states: Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. But Democrats also suffered losses in at least three counties--Pinellas County, Fla., Gallatin County, Ill., and Salt Lake County, Utah.

NET GAIN: 500 SEATS

Big Democratic gains were made in state legislatures which involve a total of 7,531 seats. Democrats gained a total of 500 seats in 1954, 397 in lower chambers, 103 in upper chambers, although only about one-half of the state senate seats were at stake.

Democrats picked up a total of 42 seats in Connecticut, 25 in Missouri, 24 in New Mexico. 22 each in Indiana and South Dakota, 21 in Arizona, and 20 each in



Michigan and Montana. Other states in which Democrats gained 15 or more seats: Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Oregon, and Wyoming.

Moreover, Democrats captured control of lower chambers in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Missouri, New Mexico, Montana, and Washington; of the senate in Connecticut; and of both chambers in Delaware.

Republican gains in 1954 were severely limited -- a total of five seats. The GOP picked up one state senate seat each in Nevada, Oklahoma, and Utah, and one house seat each in Tennessee and Georgia.

DIVIDED CONTROL

The parties head into the 1956 campaign with control of the state legislatures almost evenly divided. Republicans control both chambers in 20 states, Democrats in 19. There is divided control in seven states. Nebraska and Minnesota have non-partisan legislatures.

Most publicized of the 1954 Democratic gains were in the governorship contests. Of 34 races, Democrats won 19. They replaced Republican governors in eight states -- Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, and Pennsylvania. In three other states -- Nevada, Vermont, and Wyoming -- Democrats came close to winning.

Of seven states with 20 or more electoral votes, Democrats now hold the governorships in five -- New York (45), Pennsylvania (32), Ohio (25), Texas (24) and Michigan (20). Those held by the GOP are in California (32), where Gov. Goodwin J. Knight won re-election and in Illinois (27), where there was no contest in 1954.

Altogether, Democrats hold governorships in 27 states with 347 electoral votes, while Republicans occupy the chair in 21 states with 184 electoral votes. This is the statistic which prompted the Republican National Committee to say: "Perhaps the most serious aspect of the 1954 elections...was the Republican loss in governorships."

GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES

	Gov.'s Vote % #	Legislatures -- Dec. 1, 1954				Party Gains Over 1952		
		SENATE		HOUSE		SENATE	HOUSE	TOTAL
		Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ala.	73.4%	0	35	0	106	0	2D	2D
Ariz.	52.5	2	26	20	60	11D	10D	21D
Ark.	62.1	0	35	2	97 ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0
Calif.	56.8	24	16	48	32	5D	8D	13D
Colo.	53.6	20	14	36	29	2D	9D	11D
Conn.	49.5**	16	20	186	94	6D	36D	42D
Del.	*	5	12	8	27	5D	10D	15D
Fla.	80.5	1	37	5	90	0	0	0
Ga.	X (3)	1	53	3	202	0	1R	1R
Idaho	54.2	24	20	36	23	9D	9D	18D
Ill.	*	32	19	78	74	6D	7D	13D
Ind.	*	35	14	63	37	4D	18D	22D
Iowa	51.4	44	6	90	18	2D	15D	17D
Kan.	53.0	35	5	89	36	*	16D	16D
Ky.	*	7	28	21	79	*	*	*
La.	*	0	37	0	98	*	*	*
Maine	54.5	27	6	117	34	4D	10D	14D
Md.	54.5	7	22	24	99	4D	11D	15D
Mass.	51.8	21	19	112	127	4D	10D	14D
Mich.	55.6	23	11	59	51	3D	17D	20D
Minn.	52.7			NON PARTISAN				
Miss.	*	0	49	0	138	*	*	*
Mo.	*	15	19	61	96	1D	24D	25D
Mont.	*	33	23	45	49	3D	17D	20D
Neb.	60.3			NON PARTISAN				
Nev.	53.1	13	4	18	29	1R	0	1R
N. H.	55.1	18	6	264	135	0	13D	13D
N. J.	*	17	4	40	19	*	*	*
N. M.	57.0	9	21	4	51	*	24D	24D
N. Y.	49.6**	34	24	90	60	5D	8D	13D
N. C.	*	1	49	10	110	1D	4D	5D
N. D.	64.2	46	3	111	2	1D	1D	2D
Ohio	54.1	21	12	89	47	2D	13D	15D
Okla.	58.7	5	39	19	102	1R	1D	0
Ore.	56.9	24	6	35	25	2D	14D	16D
Pa.	53.7	27	23	98	112	5D	14D	19D
R. I.	58.1	22	22	33	67	4D	9D	13D
S. C.	X (3)	0	40	0	124	0	0	0
S. D.	56.6	29	6	57	18	6D	16D	22D
Tenn.	87.7	4	28 ⁽¹⁾	19	90	0	1R	1R
Texas	89.6	0	32	0	150	1D	0	1D
Utah	*	16	7	32	28	1R	6D	5D
Vt.	52.3	22	7 ⁽¹⁾	220	24 ⁽²⁾	4D	4D	8D
Va.	*	3	36	5	93 ⁽¹⁾	*	*	*
Wash.	*	24	22	49	50	2D	9D	11D
W. Va.	*	9	23	24	76	1D	9D	10D
Wisc.	51.5	24	8	63	37	1D	12D	13D
Wyo.	50.5	19	8	32	24	2D	13D	15D

Democratic percentages -- blackface; Republican percentages -- lightface.

* No election in 1954.

** Elected with less than majority of total vote.

(1) One independent.

(2) Two independents.

(3) No major party opposition.

(SOURCES: COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, AND REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.)

VOTE TOTALS

Party Breakdown on Ballots Cast in 1954 Election

	GOVERNOR			SENATE			HOUSE		
	Party Vote		Total	Party Vote		Total	Party Vote		Total
	Dem	Rep		Dem	Rep		Dem	Rep	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ala.	244,401	88,688	333,090	259,348	55,110	314,458	268,552	11,236	279,789
Ariz.	128,104	115,866	243,970	---	---	---	121,392	102,010	223,402
Ark.	208,121	127,004	335,176	291,058	---	291,058	280,264	---	280,264
Calif.	1,739,368	2,290,519	4,030,368	1,788,071	2,090,836	3,929,668	1,991,169	1,876,581	3,873,281
Colo.	262,205	227,335	489,540	235,686	248,502	484,188	239,595	240,074	480,084
Conn.	463,643	460,528	936,769	---	---	---	457,654*	472,677	935,744
Del.	---	---	---	82,511	62,389	144,900	79,201	65,035	144,236
Fla.	287,769	69,852	357,621	---	---	---	255,150	71,137	326,287
Ga.	331,405	---	331,405	333,917	---	333,936	315,131	29,911	350,171
Idaho	104,647	124,038	228,685	84,139	142,269	226,408	102,895	123,117	226,012
Ill.	---	---	---	1,804,338	1,563,683	3,368,021	1,636,443	1,621,278	3,257,721
Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	747,800	833,304	1,586,631
Iowa	410,255	435,944	848,592	402,712	442,409	847,355	338,931	478,322	817,253
Kan.	286,218	329,868	622,633	258,575	348,144	618,663	267,531	347,458	614,989
Ky.	---	---	---	434,109	362,948	797,057	431,992	236,194	668,488
La.	---	---	---	207,115	---	207,115	208,111	8,212	216,323
Maine	135,673	113,298	248,971	102,075	144,530	246,605	108,548	132,895	241,443
Md.	319,033	381,451	700,484	---	---	---	342,115	295,426	638,075
Mass.	910,087	985,339	1,903,774	927,899	956,605	1,892,710	947,494	835,165	1,782,722
Mich.	1,216,308	963,300	2,187,027	1,088,550	1,049,420	2,144,840	1,100,939	1,028,093	2,133,390
Minn.	607,099	538,865	1,151,417	642,193	479,619	1,138,952	600,116	531,376	1,131,492
Miss.	---	---	---	100,848	4,678	105,526	99,342	---	99,342
Mo.	---	---	---	---	---	---	665,722	519,091	1,184,813
Mont.	---	---	---	114,591	112,863	227,454	117,109	107,478	224,587
Neb.	164,753	250,080	414,841	162,990	255,695	418,691	156,343	250,347	406,692
Nev.	36,797	41,665	78,462	160,881	250,341	411,225	---	---	---
N. H.	87,344	107,287	194,631	45,043	32,470	77,513	35,318	42,321	77,639
N. J.	---	---	---	77,386	117,150	194,536	86,913	104,905	191,818
N. M.	110,583	83,373	193,956	75,490	114,068	189,558	---	---	---
N. Y.	2,560,738	2,549,613	5,161,574	858,158	861,528	1,770,554	862,382	903,839	1,766,583
N. C.	---	---	---	111,315	83,071	194,422	111,711*	77,151	188,862
N. D.	69,248	124,253	193,501	---	---	---	2,420,308	2,487,274	4,999,878
				408,312	211,322	619,634	390,167	214,012	604,179
				410,574	---	410,574	---	---	---
				---	---	---	64,089*	124,845	188,934
Ohio	1,405,262	1,192,528	2,597,790	1,254,904	1,257,874	2,512,778	1,113,334	1,340,847	2,498,837
Okla.	357,386	251,808	609,194	335,127	262,013	600,120	354,339	191,450	545,789
Ore.	244,179	322,522	566,701	285,775	283,313	569,088	257,108	307,386	564,494
Pa.	1,996,266	1,717,070	3,720,457	---	---	---	1,871,625	1,824,186	3,695,910
R. I.	188,980	136,188	325,168	193,447	132,308	325,755	193,340	129,814	323,154
S. C.	214,204	---	214,212	83,525	143,444#	227,209	210,624	2,711	213,335
S. D.	102,529	133,774	236,303	100,674	135,071	235,745	94,894	137,273	232,167
Tenn.	281,271	39,574	320,865	249,121	106,971	356,094	232,524	112,272	344,797
Texas	569,495	66,159	635,654	538,417	95,033	636,475	555,446*	75,472	630,918
Utah	---	---	---	---	---	---	116,625	146,406	263,031
Vt.	54,554	59,778	114,360	---	---	---	44,141	70,143	114,289
Va.	---	---	---	244,844	---	306,510	204,433	136,994	342,344
Wash.	---	---	---	---	---	---	353,761*	462,061	815,822
W. Va.	---	---	---	325,263	268,066	593,329	339,958	251,534	591,492
Wisc.	560,747	596,158	1,158,666	---	---	---	541,776	598,919	1,140,788
Wyo.	55,163	56,275	111,438	57,845	54,407	112,252	47,660	61,111	108,771

¹Two Senate races; long term listed first
²Votes cast for Democratic write-in candidate
³Largest over-all House vote used

SOURCES: CLERK OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OFFICIAL STATE SOURCES

HOUSE ELECTION PERCENTAGES -- 1950-54

Percentage of Eisenhower Vote by Districts, 1952

This exclusive Congressional Quarterly chart shows the election patterns for the 82nd, 83rd and 84th Congresses, and also the percentages of the vote which President Eisenhower chalked up in each Congressional district in 1952. Districts consistently won by over 60 percent of the total vote seldom change politically. Districts in the 55 to 60 percent bracket are key districts, but most of them stay in the same party. Districts which normally elect Representatives by less than 55 percent of the total vote are usually doubtful and can go either way. Figures under the appropriate year columns pertain to winning candidate in each election, not necessarily to present holder of seat.

	1954	1952	1950	1952 like %		1954	1952	1950	1952 like %		1954	1952	1950	1952 like %
ALABAMA					9 Landon (D)	X	X	X	29.5	MAINE				
3 Andrews (D)	X	X	X	27.8	7 Landon (D)	X	X	X	30.8	1 Hale (R)	52.1	61.6	54.0	64.7
1 Boykin (D)	X	X	X	42.2	2 Pitcher (D)	X	X	X	25.9	3 McIntire (R)	92.5	76.2	92.9	70.4
7 Clift (D)	78.9	72.5	X	37.4	1 Preston (D)	83.7	X	X	37.7	2 McIntire (R)	54.0	96.3	57.7	64.7
2 Grant (D)	X	X	X	36.8	6 Vinson (D)	X	X	X	26.0	MARYLAND				
3 Huddleston (D)	X	X	X	45.8	IDAHO					2 Lawrence (R)	56.1	64.4		63.2
8 Jones (D)	91.6	87.3	X	20.4	2 Budge (R)	60.8	66.2	57.1	68.6	4 Fulton (D)	57.2	54.7		53.7
5 Parris (D)	X	X	X	27.3	1 Frost (D)	54.9	50.3	50.5	60.9	7 Friedel (D)	54.5	51.4		51.3
4 Roberts (D)	X	X	93.7	35.9	ILLINOIS					3 Gannett (D)	X	70.9	65.7	38.2
5 Selden (D)	X	X	X	38.7	16 Allen (R)	X	66.5	67.3	66.3	6 Hyde (D)	51.4	57.8	61.9	61.1
ARIZONA					17 Arendt (D)	65.0	63.6		64.8	5 Lankford (D)	53.7	50.4		57.1
1 Braden (R)	53.1	54.0	60.6	60.6	19 Chaperfield (R)	56.5	60.8	59.0	61.2	1 Miller (R)	50.5	61.1	57.0	57.2
2 Braden (D)	62.1	56.9	69.1	56.2	25 Gray (D)	52.6	56.2		55.6	MASSACHUSETTS				
ARKANSAS					21 Mack (D)	54.8	52.4		55.3	6 Bates (R)	71.2	X	71.4	61.7
1 Gathings (D)	X	X		39.2	15 Mason (R)	62.8	63.6	63.3	62.5	2 Ireland (D)	59.6	51.8	53.7	53.8
4 Harris (R)	X	X		36.3	24 Price (D)	69.2	64.8	64.9	40.6	10 Curtis (R)	50.7	54.3	54.2	56.2
5 Hays (D)	X	78.8		47.8	14 Reed (D)	72.4	71.5	74.2	72.7	4 Donohoe (D)	57.1	54.4	55.0	57.1
2 Mills (D)	X	X		38.8	20 Jackson (R)	62.9	61.8		60.9	1 Heselton (R)	55.8	67.1	66.2	57.7
6 Norrell (D)	X	X		39.5	22 Jorgensen (R)	62.0	63.0		61.1	7 Lane (D)	X	74.7	74.2	41.1
3 Treadle (D)	X	54.0		57.2	18 Vande (D)	57.4	55.2	61.6	60.5	8 Macdonald (D)	53.2	50.9	51.2	58.1
CALIFORNIA					23 Vuceli (D)	52.9	58.1		59.1	14 Martin (R)	62.0	63.2	61.8	58.3
7 Allen (R)	53.0	X	55.3	52.7	Chicago-Cook County					12 McCormack (D)	X	82.2	77.5	34.4
6 DeHaven (R)	50.9	50.6		47.3	7 Bowler (D)	78.4	70.0		31.2	9 Nicholson (R)	56.7	59.1	55.2	63.2
2 Engle (D)	X	X		57.8	12 Doyle (D)	54.1	55.7		55.2	11 O'Brien (D)	78.2	69.3	75.1	37.2
10 Gannon (D)	61.2	59.2		60.8	13 Church (R)	69.6	70.6		70.4	3 Phillips (D)	X	67.3	69.1	49.1
14 Hansen (D)	65.1	51.0		54.8	11 Dawson (D)	75.3	73.5		25.4	5 Rogers (D)	X	75.8	74.0	59.7
11 Johnson (R)	52.6	X		55.5	8 Gordon (D)	68.4	59.0		41.9	13 Waplesworth (D)	58.0	60.6	59.9	61.8
4 McAllister (R)	61.2	58.0		61.7	10 Hoffman (D)	57.3	65.0	66.5	64.8	MICHIGAN				
8 Miller (D)	65.4	X		51.8	5 Kluczyński (D)	73.2	64.5		38.6	12 Bennett (R)	50.9	58.2	61.7	53.8
3 Moss (D)	65.3	50.8		51.4	4 McVey (D)	52.1	56.6		55.9	8 Bentley (R)	52.7	56.6	67.5	69.3
21 Phillips (R)	57.9	X		64.7	3 Murray (D)	53.8	54.5		55.0	10 Corbin (R)	61.4	67.5	66.2	69.4
1 Seabaker (R)	59.1	X		63.9	6 O'Brien (D)	71.7	63.1		38.9	18 Dandrea (R)	63.1	66.3	66.7	64.9
5 Shaffery (D)	X	X		42.1	2 O'Hara (D)	61.6	51.4		49.1	5 Ford (R)	51.1	52.8	52.8	59.5
27 Sheppard (D)	64.8	55.0		57.0	11 Shannon (R)	50.9	58.4	56.7	58.0	4 Hayworth (D)	62.1	64.8	68.6	68.5
12 Sisk (D)	53.8	X		49.2	9 Yates (D)	60.3	52.4		51.3	4 Hoffman (R)	62.1	64.8	68.6	68.5
13 Thompson (D)	52.5	51.0	52.1	61.0	INDIANA					3 Johnson (R)	59.4	62.0	61.4	67.5
28 Utz (D)	66.2	64.0		69.1	4 Asher (R)	59.8	63.7	56.2	64.9	11 Kizer (R)	54.9	59.3	56.5	61.3
31 Wilson (D)	60.4	59.6		62.0	5 Deamer (R)	53.1	56.9	54.1	57.5	2 Mosler (R)	59.8	63.4	63.4	66.7
9 Younger (D)	54.5	54.1		63.1	7 Berry (D)	55.4	56.1	50.0	56.6	9 Thompson (R)	50.7	59.5	54.5	62.8
Los Angeles County					11 Brownson (D)	54.3	59.3	56.5	60.5	7 Woodruff (D)	52.8	60.3	63.0	64.3
21 Doyle (D)	70.9	X		44.6	3 Crumbraker (R)	50.4	54.5	52.8	55.9	Detroit-Wayne County				
21 Howard (D)	58.7	53.6		61.3	8 Denton (D)	52.1	52.6	51.0	55.3	11 Lingo (D)	65.8	64.8	61.4	37.2
25 Hollings (D)	65.2	64.3	60.1	65.8	2 Hallack (R)	59.8	59.4	57.2	67.1	15 Juppel (D)	72.7	66.7	64.1	37.2
23 Houshew (D)	71.2	X		71.5	6 Jordan (R)	52.5	55.7	52.4	58.5	17 Griffiths (D)	52.2	52.9		57.6
19 Huddell (D)	74.8	X		38.6	10 Hursey (D)	55.9	59.9	59.7	60.4	16 Lesinski (D)	67.9	60.7		41.3
22 Holt (D)	58.2	60.4		63.2	1 Madison (D)	61.4	56.4	52.6	44.7	1 Machrowsky (D)	88.3	84.2	82.2	39.1
18 Hunter (D)	55.0	55.5		56.8	9 Wilson (D)	51.7	56.4	54.9	58.5	14 Hubert (D)	58.2	53.0		51.0
16 Jackson (R)	60.8	59.7		64.6	IOWA					MINNESOTA				
17 King (D)	60.1	54.6		51.8	5 Cunningham (R)	55.6	58.8	56.9	58.7	7 Anderson (R)	52.6	62.8	61.7	60.9
24 Lajonski (D)	56.9	X		60.1	6 Dooliver (R)	60.3	60.7	54.6	65.3	1 Anderson (D)	69.9	69.4	67.1	65.9
15 McKinnough (D)	56.9	X		57.2	3 Gann (D)	62.1	65.8	64.0	66.4	8 Hiltsch (D)	71.8	68.6	62.9	38.5
26 Rosenblatt (D)	60.1	X		39.8	8 Hansen (D)	63.8	X	64.1	68.8	5 Judd (R)	55.8	59.2	58.3	56.5
COLORADO					7 Jensen (D)	60.4	67.3	62.0	67.4	9 Kautson (D)	51.2	60.5	61.8	57.0
4 Armstrong (D)	53.5	50.0	57.3	64.1	4 LeCompte (R)	55.6	61.9	56.7	59.7	6 Marshall (D)	61.9	52.6	56.2	61.5
1 Chisworth (D)	53.0	57.7	51.6	59.0	1 Schwengel (R)	57.0	62.8	61.7	63.5	4 McCarthy (D)	63.0	61.7	60.4	44.4
2 Hill (D)	55.5	53.1	57.5	45.6	2 Talle (R)	55.4	62.2	58.8	63.1	2 O'Hara (D)	57.9	67.7	59.9	66.8
1 Rogers (D)	55.6	50.8	50.3	56.5	KANSAS					3 Weir (D)	54.4	52.2	51.7	50.7
CONNECTICUT					1 Ament (D)	54.3	51.5	66.5	71.3	MISSISSIPPI				
1 Cristofalo (D)	52.7	52.8	52.1	55.8	3 George (R)	55.4	58.5	54.7	64.5	1 Almonsey (D)	X	X		32.7
1 Dodd (D)	52.8	54.0	58.2	50.6	5 Hope (D)	64.8	59.9	61.8	71.5	6 Colner (D)	X	X	87.9	41.5
4 Evans (D)	52.6	60.1	56.8	61.1	4 Hays (D)	56.2	59.4	58.9	71.5	1 Smith (D)	X	87.2	X	49.9
5 Patterson (D)	52.8	56.7	53.7	56.9	2 Schreyer (D)	54.7	57.3	52.2	61.3	2 Whitten (D)	X	X		28.0
Al. Smith (D)	50.9	55.0	50.4	55.7	6 Smith (D)	53.3	62.5	59.5	76.4	4 Williams (D)	X	X		51.2
2 Smyth-Drown (D)	50.7	55.5	50.8	56.0	KENTUCKY					5 Winstead (D)	X	94.1		31.7
DELAWARE					4 Clift (D)	X	55.9		47.7	MISSOURI				
Al. McChesney (D)	54.9	51.9	56.7	51.8	1 Gessopry (D)	X	55.8		38.6	5 Bolling (D)	58.9	56.0		46.6
FLORIDA					2 Natcher (D)	X	44.4		47.4	9 Cannon (D)	59.0	54.7		52.2
2 Bennett (D)	X	X		48.3	7 Perkins (D)	60.4	58.2		42.9	8 Canham (D)	57.2	52.8		50.6
1 Conner (D)	50.7	50.7		61.9	3 Robinson (R)	50.2	54.0	55.5	54.6	4 Christopher (D)	52.0	53.3		54.9
4 Farnell (D)	X	64.0		56.1	8 Siler (R)	63.4	68.8		66.4	2 Curtis (R)	54.7	56.9		56.1
7 Haley (D)	55.5	56.3		56.7	5 Spence (D)	61.0	55.4		50.2	6 Hall (D)	53.6	52.4		55.8
5 Harshbarger (D)	X	X		63.0	6 Watts (D)	60.9	56.3		45.4	10 Jones (D)	63.9	60.7		45.4
8 Matthews (D)	X	X		62.3	LOUISIANA					1 Kautson (D)	66.3	64.2		80.1
6 Rogers (D) (D)	X	60.8		65.5	2 Budge (D)	X	66.4	X	48.5	11 Moulder (D)	55.3	50.4		55.2
3 Sikes (D)	X	X	X	26.7	4 Brooks (D)	X	X	X	59.8	7 Short (R)	53.6	61.3		64.9
GEORGIA					1 Hester (D)	82.3	X	X	48.3	3 Sullivan (D)	71.0	64.8		34.4
8 Hatch (D)	X	X	X	28.7	8 Long (D)	X	X	X	40.7	MONTANA				
10 Hiram (D)	X	X	X	28.6	6 Morrison (D)	X	X	X	41.3	2 Tate (D)	50.6	62.0	54.1	61.0
5 Davis (D)	64.4	X	X	40.5	5 Parsons (D)	X	X	X	46.1	1 Metcalf (D)	56.0	50.3	60.2	57.2
4 Floyd (D)	X	X	X	17.4	7 Thompson (D)	X	X	X	42.9	NEBRASKA				
3 Foust (D)	X	X	X	27.4	3 Willis (D)	X	X	X	48.0	2 Crane (D)	52.9	56.1	63.5	58.3

KEY Democratic Percentages of the total vote -- Blackface
 Republican Percentages -- Lightface
 Independent Percentages -- Lightface Italics
 Eisenhower Percentages -- Blackface Italics
 X -- No major party registration
 Blank appears in 1950 column indicates redistricting

Footnotes (1) -- Dwight L. Hoopes died Dec. 1, 1954. Paul G. Hoopes
 elected Jan. 11, 1955.
 (2) -- Low election percentage due to three-way contest
 in 1954.
 (3) -- Eisenhower carried South district although his per-
 centage was less than 50 per cent on independent ticket.

(Compiled from data from the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, the Democratic
 National Committee, and official state returns)

	1954	1952	1950	1952 like %		1954	1952	1950	1952 like %		1954	1952	1950	1952 like %
3 Harrison (D)	65.2	71.9	66.9	73.3	11 Jones (D)	67.5	63.0	68.9	50.0	1 Brown (D)	X	X	X	62.1
4 Miller (D)	70.4	73.3	65.8	73.9	12 Shuford (D)	61.5	56.9	63.7	51.5	SOUTH DAKOTA				
1 Weaver (D)	58.6	72.0	54.5	71.6	NORTH DAKOTA					2 Berry (D)	62.7	69.0	60.3	70.3
NEVADA					AL Burdick (D)	71.7	76.4	77.0	71.0	1 Lorenz (D)	58.0	68.5	60.8	69.0
AL Young (D)	54.5	50.5	52.8	61.4	AL Kriesger (D)	62.4	X	65.6	71.0	TENNESSEE				
NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					2 Baker (D)	58.0	60.9	54.2	62.8
2 Snow (D)	60.4	66.4	64.5	63.4	9 Ashley (D) (2)	36.4	40.9		51.7	6 Hays (D)	X	X	X	13.0
3 Morrow (D)	50.2	60.2	57.5	58.7	14 Ayres (D)	54.6	58.5		50.5	8 Cooper (D)	X	X	X	13.5
NEW JERSEY					13 Bonniot (D)	59.1	58.8		62.8	9 Davis (D)	X	X	X	47.5
1 Anderson (D)	56.3	52.2	51.6	52.2	8 Betts (D)	63.0	60.7		68.5	4 Evans (D)	X	X	X	19.3
3 Auchincloss (D)	57.6	64.4	62.4	62.4	22 Bolton, F.P. (D)	58.3	58.8		56.0	3 Frazier (D)	X	X	X	54.3
8 Campbell (D)	54.8	62.6	63.6	54.3	11 Bolton, G.P. (D)	65.3	58.8		57.8	7 Murray (D)	X	X	X	47.1
5 Frothingham (D)	59.1	62.2	61.6	62.0	16 Bow (D)	58.3	54.4		58.1	5 Piment (D)	90.8	67.5	X	41.0
2 Hays (D)	63.6	63.4	54.3	58.4	7 Bowen (D)	62.2	X		62.6	1 Rosen (D)	62.5	66.9	60.5	69.5
22 Kemp (D)	53.1	54.8	53.1	54.5	5 Crenshaw (D)	59.5	63.2		47.3	TEXAS				
9 Owens (D)	60.2	66.2	57.8	67.2	20 Fughan (D)	67.7	65.2	50.8	47.0	5 Adams (D)	52.9	X	X	63.0
10 Rodino (D)	63.4	56.9	61.0	53.3	18 Hays (D)	57.3	55.8		62.1	14 Bell (D)	93.8	X	X	51.2
13 Stevens (D)	60.8	55.1	51.9	43.4	15 Henderson (D)	54.0	64.3		62.1	2 Brooks (D)	X	79.0	X	43.7
4 Thompson (D)	58.4	54.7	52.2	49.0	2 Hess (D)	58.4	56.6		58.5	17 Burleson (D)	X	X	X	54.1
14 Tuxley (D)	62.4	51.5	52.2	50.5	10 Jenkins (D)	61.7	54.0		60.6	AL Dies (D)	88.0	X	X	51.2
7 McCall (D)	62.2	58.3	69.7	68.3	19 Kinross (D)	67.5	66.3		44.2	7 Goodell (D)	X	X	X	45.5
8 Williams (D)	56.1	63.9	62.2	60.5	4 McCallister (D)	67.6	60.3		64.9	21 Fisher (D)	X	X	X	61.6
1 Wolfenden (D)	54.3	55.0	56.7	48.9	17 McGowan (D)	64.8	60.2		65.9	1 Gentry (D)	X	X	X	91.1
NEW MEXICO					23 Minshall (D)	67.5	64.6		69.4	13 Isaac (D)	X	X	X	48.4
AL Thompson (D)	59.3	52.0	58.6	55.4	6 Polk (D)	52.2	50.1		56.9	20 Kilgus (D)	X	X	X	56.5
AL Cunningham (D)	58.7	52.3	56.4	55.4	3 Schenck (D)	52.6	51.1		53.6	15 Kilgus (D)	X	X	X	55.5
NEW YORK					1 Schenck (D)	64.3	61.6		60.7	19 Mahon (D)	X	X	X	93.9
1 Becker (D)	56.1	65.4		68.3	21 Vanik (D)	76.0	68.6		62.7	1 Pataum (D)	X	X	X	40.5
32 Cole (D)	71.7	69.4		71.9	12 Varga (D)	61.5	52.1	54.1	37.1	11 Pogue (D)	X	X	X	42.6
2 Davidson (D)	63.7	69.8		71.1	OKLAHOMA					4 Hurburn (D)	X	X	X	42.1
26 Gable (D)	64.0	67.3		67.6	1 Albert (D)	58.8	56.6		65.2	18 Hoopes (D)	64.9	X	X	59.1
27 Gagne (D)	57.2	58.5		67.3	1 Richter (D)	58.8	56.6		51.4	16 Hubbard (D)	X	X	X	59.4
32 Kennedy (D)	61.5	67.4	54.1	67.8	2 E. Johnson (D)	64.7	59.2		56.5	6 Trogan (D)	X	X	X	49.0
30 Kitting (D)	71.9	69.3		60.8	5 Jansen (D)	66.0	62.4		52.1	8 Thomas (D)	62.1	X	X	77.8
31 Korman (D)	60.1	69.0		69.2	4 Good (D)	X	58.7		53.7	9 Thompson (D)	X	X	X	54.0
41 Mulvey (D)	60.9	59.6		54.5	6 Woodward (D)	69.3	63.3		51.7	10 Thornberry (D)	X	X	X	49.2
33 O'Brien (D)	61.2	53.7		64.6	OREGON					12 Wright (D)	X	X	X	80.6
39 O'Donnell (D)	64.8	65.8		54.5	2 Olson (D)	52.6	58.5	55.4	62.1	UTAH				
42 P'Vince (D)	57.0	56.2		56.8	4 T. Elsworth (D)	55.9	46.1	59.5	61.9	2 Dawson (D)	57.2	52.5	53.4	58.2
41 Thoden (D)	53.1	55.9		54.8	3 Green (D)	52.4	54.0	50.7	55.0	1 Olson (D)	55.4	60.5	51.1	60.1
43 Thode (D)	64.8	66.2		66.6	1 Nordahl (D)	63.2	66.0	66.5	61.9	VERMONT				
35 Thoden (D)	63.3	63.2	61.9	65.0	PENNSYLVANIA					AL Pinsky (D)	61.4	71.0	73.4	71.5
28 Van Gester (D)	64.9	69.6	61.8	69.6	61 Buchanan (D)	69.0	63.6		38.1	VIRGINIA				
36 Tiller (D)	58.4	69.9		71.4	17 Bush (D)	56.5	61.1		65.8	4 Adams (D)	X	X	X	46.5
41 Taylor (D)	56.2	70.6		72.3	10 Gattuso (D)	56.5	53.6		55.3	10 Doughty (D)	53.7	50.2		60.1
1 Wainwright (D)	63.1	60.4		74.3	25 Clark (D)	53.5	50.4	52.4	51.6	3 Gary (D)	58.0	57.5	X	61.0
29 Whitson (D)	66.5	69.8	65.8	71.4	29 Gable (D)	62.6	61.7		58.8	2 Hardy (D)	74.4	X	X	47.9
34 Williams (D)	59.3	58.8		63.7	9 Dugan (D)	62.6	66.2	67.2	67.5	7 Harrison (D)	74.2	79.1	69.4	64.4
New York City					26 Oberholzer (D)	65.1	58.7		42.2	9 Jennings (D)	50.5	51.7	58.4	53.0
9 Adams (D)	77.7	65.3		38.2	12 Farnes (D)	55.5	60.7	56.8	60.2	6 Pratt (D)	62.1	54.5	X	62.8
5 Adams (D)	51.7	53.5		61.3	11 Flood (D)	50.9	50.2	54.4	54.8	1 Robinson (D)	X	X	X	81.0
24 Buckley (D)	57.6	66.5		36.5	27 Fulton (D)	62.0	62.8		56.1	8 Smith (D)	66.6	X	X	57.6
11 Collier (D)	83.5	73.8		25.4	23 Givins (D)	61.9	67.8		68.1	5 Tuck (D)	X	X	X	53.6
29 Cooper (D)	50.2	57.0		57.6	7 Jones (D)	60.9	61.7	62.7	61.6	WASHINGTON				
20 Davidson (D)	67.2	60.2		40.3	24 Kovacs (D)	52.0	57.1	57.0	58.0	4 Holmes (D)	61.0	67.5	64.1	61.4
7 DeLoach (D)	59.0	51.0		56.3	21 Kellay (D)	61.1	52.9	57.1	42.2	5 Hines (D)	58.6	56.0	54.0	56.2
29 Fickel (D)	75.6	63.8		22.3	8 Kiny (D)	51.2	59.3	58.2	59.2	3 Mack (D)	64.9	53.1	52.0	53.4
18 Donovan (D)	X	X		41.0	13 McConnell (D)	64.3	66.4	66.2	66.6	AL Magnuson (D)	57.6	50.5		54.1
12 Dyer (D)	51.9	52.7		54.8	26 Morgan (D)	65.3	59.1		38.9	1 Peely (D)	52.6	51.4	51.4	52.1
22 Fane (D)	67.8	58.0		28.5	16 Munroe (D)	59.9	61.7		65.0	6 Tolleson (D)	50.2	59.0	60.5	50.1
26 Fane (D)	50.4	50.1		57.5	19 Jorgley (D)	51.0	52.1		58.1	2 Worthard (D)	53.3	54.2	61.2	54.5
4 O'Donnell (D)	54.5	49.2		51.1	14 Thoden (D)	62.0	49.7	49.8	52.4	WEST VIRGINIA				
30 Kelly (D)	76.8	71.2		31.6	22 Taylor (D)	51.9	52.4	52.5	48.9	3 Bailey (D)	58.9	53.4	54.4	48.5
9 Korman (D)	71.1	61.1		40.5	18 Simpson (D)	56.9	63.5		64.8	4 Burawski (D)	50.2	53.1	51.6	55.6
19 Korman (D)	74.6	66.0		31.7	20 Van Zandt (D)	56.3	62.8	59.5	62.3	6 Byrd (D)	62.7	55.6	61.6	44.5
14 Korman (D)	54.1	42.6		61.0	15 Wilbur (D)	61.6	54.8	58.3	53.0	5 Koe (D)	67.5	63.8	65.7	39.9
14 Korman (D)	78.8	68.3		30.9	Philadelphia					1 Mulhearn (D)	52.7	52.9	51.7	48.2
10 Korman (D)	77.6	73.9		17.0	1 Barrett (D)	61.5	68.2	53.8	31.3	2 Shippers (D)	55.0	51.5	54.1	52.0
17 Day (D)	53.6	57.9		67.5	4 Byrne (D)	55.4	58.4	50.3	42.7	WISCONSIN				
14 Kennedy (D)	73.1	64.2		41.6	4 Chudoff (D)	65.7	69.9	57.5	80.3	8 Dymally (D)	62.0	73.6	62.0	66.2
26 Coleman (D)	67.8	63.4		37.0	2 Gorman (D)	61.2	61.8	57.0	39.0	2 Dwyer (D)	54.0	62.0	57.5	66.7
NORTH CAROLINA					5 Green (D)	55.0	54.2	55.5	46.6	9 Johnson (D)	55.4	65.2	70.0	54.4
9 Alexander (D)	52.2	51.5	61.1	58.1	6 Green (D)	50.6	51.7	50.0	51.9	7 Leland (D)	59.1	72.3	66.1	67.5
3 Berman (D)	77.3	76.1	X	35.9	RHODE ISLAND					10 O'Rourke (D)	59.7	67.4	57.0	57.6
1 Berman (D)	92.5	X	92.8	23.7	2 Fogarty (D)	60.4	53.4	60.6	51.8	5 Owens (D)	52.2	51.6	51.6	54.8
3 Gaylor (D)	81.2	X	84.0	39.9	1 Farnell (D)	59.2	54.9	63.2	49.9	1 Smith (D)	54.4	59.4	57.2	59.6
9 Gaylor (D)	66.2	X	X	44.1	SOUTH CAROLINA					6 Van Pelt (D)	62.5	71.7	65.0	68.4
4 Gaylor (D)	X	75.3	72.8	37.9	4 Ashmore (D)	X	X	X	39.4	3 Whitson (D)	62.1	75.1	58.8	66.9
8 Gorman (D)	59.1	59.9	59.6	48.9	3 Dyer (D)	X	93.9	X	34.2	4 Zwickler (D)	71.1	64.3	60.9	48.0
8 Gorman (D)	74.2	69.5	75.4	47.4	6 McMillan (D) (2)	X	X	X	49.6	WYOMING				
2 Gorman (D)	X	94.8	X	18.8	5 McMillan (D)	X	93.9	X	35.3	AL. Thompson (D)	56.2	60.1	54.5	62.7
10 Lingo (D)	54.0	57.4	52.3	59.0	2 Riley (D)	X	X	X	57.4					

SENATE ELECTION PERCENTAGES -- 1950-54

Percentage of Eisenhower Vote by States, 1952

This exclusive Congressional Quarterly chart shows the election pattern for Senate seats for the 82nd, 83rd and 84th Congresses, and also the percentage of the vote which President Eisenhower chalked up in each state in 1952. States consistently won by over 40 per cent of the total vote seldom change politically. States in the 55 to 60 per cent bracket are key states, but most of them stay in the same party. States which normally elect Senators by less than 55 per cent of the vote are usually doubtful and can go either way. Figures are listed for each winning candidate in the appropriate year column opposite his name in accordance with the key below.

KEY

Democratic Percentages of the total vote -- Blackface
Republican Percentages -- Lightface
Eisenhower percentages -- Lightface Italics
X -- No major party opposition
** -- Appointed*
Name in CAPITALS where Senate seat is up for election in 1956.

Footnotes

- 1 Elected as Republican
- 2 Major opposition was official Democratic candidate; write-in candidate won.

	1954	1952	1950	1952 like %		1954	1952	1950	1952 like %		1954	1952	1950	1952 like %
ALABAMA					MAINE					NORTH DAKOTA				
HILL (D)			76.5	15.0	Payson (R)					Langer (R)		66.1		71.0
Sparkman (D)	82.5				Smith (R)	58.6	58.7			Young (R)			67.6	
ARIZONA					MARYLAND					OHIO				
Gulley (D)		51.3		58.3	Bell (R)		52.5		55.4	Bender (R)	50.1			56.8
HAYDEN (D)			62.8		BUTLER (R)			58.0		Bricker (R)		54.6		
ARKANSAS					MASSACHUSETTS				54.2	* Burke (D)			57.5	
FULBRIGHT (D)				43.8	Kennedy (D)		51.3			Talb (R)				
McClintock (D)	X		X		Saltwater (R)	50.5				OKLAHOMA				54.6
CALIFORNIA					MICHIGAN				55.4	Kerr (D)	56.1		54.8	
Kawakita (R)				56.4	McNair (D)	50.8				MONROE (D)				
KEARSE (R)	53.3	8			Butler (D)		50.6			OREGON				60.5
Nixon (R)			99.2		MINNESOTA				55.3	1 MORSE (D)	50.2		74.8	
COLORADO					Rosenberry (D)	56.4				Neuberger (D)				
Askin (R)	52.3			60.3	Thye (R)		56.6			PENNSYLVANIA				52.7
MILLIKEN (R)			53.3		MISSISSIPPI				39.6	DUFF (D)		51.6		
CONNECTICUT					Eastland (D)	95.6				Matta (D)				
Went (D)		51.3		55.7	Stennis (D)		X			RHODE ISLAND				51.0
Flynn (D)		52.5			MISSOURI				50.7	Leah (D)	59.4			
McMahon (D)			52.6		RENNING (D)			53.6		Finch (D)		54.8	61.7	
Stark (D)			50.1		Symington (D)		54.0			SOUTH CAROLINA				49.1
DELAWARE					MONTANA				59.4	FORNEY (D)			X	
Long (D)	56.9			51.8	Murray (D)	50.4	50.7			1 Thurmond (D)	63.2			
Widdowson (D)		54.5			NEBRASKA				69.2	1 THURMOND (D)				69.1
FLORIDA					Carlson (R)	61.1				GADE (R)				63.5
Brant (D)				55.0	Frank (R)	63.9				Maize (R)	57.3			
MATTHEWS (D)			76.3		Baker (R)		69.1			TENNESSEE				50.0
GEORGIA					Grassby (R)		63.6			Gore (D)	70.0	74.2		
ROBERTS (D)				39.3	NEVADA				61.4	Kelley (D)				
ROBERTS (D)	X		X		BRIDGES (D)	58.1				Daniel (D)		X		53.2
IDaho					Malone (D)		51.7			Johnson (D)	85.0			
Donnell (D)	62.8		51.9	65.4	McCarroll (D)			58.0		UTAH				
WELCH (D)			61.7		NEW HAMPSHIRE				60.9	RENNETT (R)				56.9
ILLINOIS					Bridges (R)	60.2				Watkins (R)	54.9		54.9	
DIRksen (D)				54.8	COFFIN (R)	60.3				VERMONT				71.5
Lowery (D)	53.6				* Olson (R)					ADKIN (R)				66.0
INDIANA					Tolson (R)			56.0		Finch (R)			72.3	
CAP (Duff) (R)				58.7	NEW JERSEY				56.8	VIRGINIA				
Twinn (D)		52.4			Cass (R)	49.7				Byrd (D)		X		56.3
IOWA					Smith (R)		55.5			Robinson (D)	X			
MILKIN (Duff) (R)				63.8	NEW MEXICO				55.4	WASHINGTON				54.1
Matta (D)		52.2			Anderson (D)	57.3				Carlson (D)			56.2	
KANSAS					Chavez (D)		51.1			MALDEN (D)			53.4	
CHAMBERLAIN (D)				68.8	NEW YORK				55.4	WEST VIRGINIA				
Scheer (D)	56.1		50.2		Love (R)		55.2			Kilgore (D)			53.6	46.1
KENTUCKY					LEHMAN (D)			48.1 (24.7)		1 Newby (D)	54.8			
WALKER (D)	54.5			49.8	NORTH CAROLINA				46.1	WISCONSIN				67.0
CLARK (D)					GRVIN (D)	X				McCarthy (R)		54.3		
CLARK (D)					Smith (D)	65.9				McCarthy (R)			61.3	
CLARK (D)			51.0		Boyd (D)			66.7		WYOMING				62.7
LOUISIANA					* Lamm (D)					Boyd (D)				
McNair (D)	X			47.1	Smith (D)			67.0		McCarthy (D)	51.5			
McNair (D)			87.7											



Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- Lobbyist Registrations
- Transportation Association Program
- Debate Over Oil Policy
- Pressure Points

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

REGISTRANT -- GERHARD A. GESELL, attorney, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/8/55.
Employer -- Transamerica Corp., 4 Columbus Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Legislative Interest -- "Banking legislation generally and particularly bills to regulate bank holding companies, such as HR 2674, HR 685, and S 880."

Compensation -- "About \$500 per month."

REGISTRANT -- RICHARD G. VAN BUSKIRK, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill. Filed 3/7/55.

Employer -- American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.

Compensation -- "\$4,500 of annual salary."

Expenses -- \$1,500 annually.

Law and Public Relations

REGISTRANT -- FOWLER, LEVA, HAWES, AND SYMINGTON, 1701 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/7/55.

Employer -- Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension, 21 West St., New York 6, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "S 951 and legislation related to extension of regulation to bulk carriers on inland waterways."

Compensation -- "Based on time spent, with a retainer of \$3,500."

Previous Registration -- Feb. 15, 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 189.)

REGISTRANT -- PAUL, WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON, AND GARRISON, 1614 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/8/55.

Employer -- S. Gumbel Realty and Security Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain amendment to Internal Revenue Code dealing with corporate distributions."

Previous Registration -- Feb. 4, 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 165.)

REGISTRANT -- SURREY, KARASIK, GOULD, AND EFRON, Woodward Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/11/55.

Employer -- Comision de Defensa del Azucar y Fomento de la Cana-Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

Legislative Interest -- Amendment of Sugar Act of 1948.

REGISTRANT -- MORISON, MURPHY, CLAPP AND ABRAMS, 839 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/11/55.

Employer -- The Sperry and Hutchinson Co., 1145th Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Previous Registration -- March 2, 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 246.)

Organizations

REGISTRANT -- UPPER COLORADO RIVER GRASS ROOTS COMMITTEE, INC., c/o Chamber of Commerce, Grand Junction, Colo. Filed 3/7/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Authorize Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects; authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain the Colorado River Storage Project and participating projects -- S 500, HR 270, 2836, 3383, 3384, 4488."

Expenses -- "Approximately \$15,000 per quarter."

Transportation Association

The 1955 program of the Transportation Association of America was announced in the March issue of *Partners in America*. Major aims of the group as announced in the official monthly publication:

To get the government out of the transportation business wherever possible. TAA noted that some progress was already being made on this by Budget Director Rowland Hughes, who has ordered surveys of all government departments and agencies to determine what activities in competition with private enterprise can be eliminated.

To amend Section 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act, under which government gets preferred shipping rates at the expense of private shippers. The Association is supporting a bill (HR 525) introduced by Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.), to amend the Act.

To repeal excise taxes on the transportation of persons and property. TAA is working closely with the National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation on this program.

To reduce the difficulties facing companies trying to abandon unprofitable transportation services and facilities. TAA says the "heart" of this proposal is the reduction of the "\$700 million annual deficit incurred by the railroads on their passenger service -- at the expense of the freight shippers."

To assure more prompt action on carrier requirements for revenues to meet increased costs.

OIL POLICY

Reactions of two groups to the report on oil imports by President Eisenhower's Advisory Committee on Energy Supplies and Resources Policy (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 221):

Charles P. Taft, president of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, March 9 opposed the recommendation that importers should take voluntary action to keep the proportion of imports of crude and residual fuel oil about the same as it was last year. Taft said such a policy "ignores the fact that these imports of foreign oil in the case of Venezuela alone pay for \$400 million of the U.S. manufactured and agricultural products, coming from at least 30 states and produced by more than 65,000 American workers." He added that the CNTP "has consistently opposed quotas on imports, even on a voluntary basis, because they are the most severe and absolute kind of trade restriction." (The Committee for a National Trade Policy is an advocate of lower tariffs and removal of "barriers" to trade.)

The United Mine Workers of America March 12 said the recommendations failed to "meet squarely the realities" of problems facing the coal industry. Thomas Kennedy, vice president of the Union, said the Advisory Committee took a "head in the sand, ostrich approach" to demands for sharp cuts in imports of residual fuel oil and natural gas. He added that "enormous" imports for foreign oils are "devastating the coal industry." (The UMW is active in promoting restrictions on foreign imports that are "injurious" to the coal industry.)

PRESSURE POINTS

HOUSING -- Henry G. Waltemade, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, March 14 announced that NAREB "does not concur in the recommendation to President Eisenhower that the government should stop insuring individual FHA mortgages." The recommendation was made in an article in *House & Home* magazine based on round-table discussions of industry leaders. Waltemade said the government's policy of "insurance and guarantee of private loans to private borrowers for the purchase of privately-owned homes has enabled millions of families to buy better homes and has never cost the taxpayer a penny. I, for one, do not think it is a mistake."

LABOR -- Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers of America (CIO), March 12 said Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks should apologize for saying "some scaremongers" are trying to "frighten automobile workers with the bogeyman of automation." Reuther said he referred to a speech made by Weeks March 5 in New York before the Pilgrims of the U.S. Reuther also called on President Eisenhower to take note of what he called "reckless and irresponsible behavior and statements" of the Secretary of Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY -- The Townsend Flash, official newsletter of the Townsend Plan for National Insurance, March 17 announced its "operation mailbag" is now in high gear. The newsletter said "Townsendites are pouring letters into Washington, urging their Congressmen to support the Townsend Plan bills of 1955." According to the Flash, the Townsend organization hopes to gain

enough support through its direct mail campaign to get its legislation "out of committee without being forced to resort to a discharge petition."

MEDICAL -- The American Legion is taking a close look at the medical recommendations of the Second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government. In its official National Legislative Bulletin March 11, the Legion said the Hoover Commission "would set up a 'Federal Advisory Council on Health' which would impose authority over, and inhibit the administration of the Veterans Administration medical and hospital system." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 249.) The Legion also observed that "to save money they would close down 20 VA hospitals...when there are some 20,000 eligibles waiting for hospital treatment." The Bulletin said the Legion "will not stand for...the sacrifice of veterans' benefits and programs solely for the sake of money saving or streamlining plans in government."

IMMIGRATION -- Lee R. Pennington, director, American Legion National Americanism Commission, March 12 said a bill (S 1206) introduced by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and 12 co-sponsors would permit "practically unrestricted admittance of subversive aliens into the U.S." Speaking at a meeting of the executive committee of the New Jersey American Legion, Pennington said S 1206 would practically nullify the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act... He added that the Legion is not against immigration, "but we object to letting down the bars to undesirable classes of aliens."

INFORMATION -- The American Civil Liberties Union, in a letter made public March 13, termed "an act of censorship" a plan of the Department of Commerce to have business groups prevent the flow of non-secret information "prejudicial to the defense interest of the U.S." Directed to R. Karl Honaman, the Department's director of the Office of Strategic Information, the ACLU letter said the plan violated the "freedom of expression guaranteed by the first amendment" and urged that the plan be abandoned.

INTERNAL SECURITY -- Americans for Democratic Action March 14 suggested that security checks be limited to federal employees who make "defense policy" or have access to "secret" information. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., national vice chairman, said ADA supports a resolution (S J Res 21) to create a bipartisan commission to study the administration's federal employee security program. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 258.) But he objected to what he termed an assumption in the measure that all employees should be subject to security checks. Rauh added the extent to which security checks should be required is one of the "most important questions" which should be considered by the proposed commission, and should not be "prejudged in the resolution creating the commission."

EDUCATION -- The 81st Regional Convention of the American Association of School Administrators March 16 asked Congress to establish the U.S. Office of Education as an independent agency to remove it from "political influences." Delegates said they viewed with "concern" indications of "continuing partisan domination" of the office under Commissioner Samuel M. Brownell.



FIRST LADY'S HEALTH

The health of Mrs. Mamie Eisenhower, wife of the President, became a political issue after Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler said in New York March 8 he doubted that the President would seek re-election "because of a personal situation in the Eisenhower household." The following day, Butler said published reports indicated "Mrs. Eisenhower has not been in robust health, that her strength has been taxed by her official duties, and that her mother does not want her to live in the White House another four years. If these reports are true," he added, "I would think they would exert some influence on her husband." At the time Mrs. Eisenhower had influenza.

Republicans on Capitol Hill March 10 criticized Butler for mentioning Mrs. Eisenhower's health while speculating about the possibility that the President may decline to run for a second term.

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) called Butler's statement "a display of political bad taste." Bridges added that Butler "certainly is desperate to find a reason" why the President may not seek re-election "when he bases his hopes on such feeble grounds as a cold in the head." Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) called Butler a "low and loathsome...scoundrel." Sen. Barry M. Goldwater (R Ariz.) protested against "insinuations about...the health" of Mrs. Eisenhower. Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) was "shocked." Rep. Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) and Rep. Hugh Scott (R Pa.) deplored Butler's "poor taste."

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) chided Republicans for becoming "so disturbed" about Butler's statements. "They talked about the President's health, the President's wife, the President's daughter and the President's piano and everything else they could think of which concerned the President" while Democrats occupied the White House, Johnson said. And he noted that Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey recently called the Democratic-backed tax cut "political, irresponsible and silly."

Butler March 11 said Republicans were "making a mountain out of a molehill." The attacks on him were an indication that Republicans are making an effort "to defy the occupants of the White House," Butler said. "I think that the health of a candidate or his family is a proper thing to comment upon respectfully in considering whether such a candidate will seek the nomination." He added, however, that Democrats "have no intention" of making Mrs. Eisenhower's health an issue in the 1956 campaign if the President does seek re-election.

Dr. Howard M. Snyder, White House physician, said March 11 that Mrs. Eisenhower suffered from a slight heart condition, but that her health is "basically good" and that she is normally able to fulfill her official functions.

POLITICAL BRIEFS

The Democratic Digest for April blamed "Republican gerrymandering," particularly in New York and California, for holding down Democratic House gains in the 1954 election. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 265ff.)

Gov. George N. Craig (R Ind.), former national commander of the American Legion, March 11 signed a bill providing a bonus to Indianans who served in the Korean war. Gov. Joe Foss (R, S.D.) signed a similar bill March 1 giving a bonus to 21,000 South Dakota veterans of the Korean conflict.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon March 14 said that unless President Eisenhower runs in 1956 "the Republican Party is not now strong enough to elect a President." One of the President's principal objectives is to strengthen the party by bringing in new members, Nixon said. But Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said March 16 he thinks that in the "unhappy event" President Eisenhower declines to seek another term, the GOP "could develop a winning ticket."

STATE ROUNDUP

ALABAMA -- Albert Fuller, former chief deputy sheriff at Phenix City, was convicted March 11 on charges of murdering A.L. Patterson, Democratic nominee for state attorney general. Patterson was shot June 18, 1954, after vowing to "clean up" vice-ridden Phenix City. Fuller said he would appeal.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Massachusetts currently has two Democratic state chairmen. John C. Carr of Medford, chairman since 1951, was elected by one Democratic faction in Boston March 5, the same day that William H. Burke, Jr., of Hatfield a former state chairman, was elected by another group meeting in Springfield. Both men claim the post. Carr asserted March 9 that a quorum was not present at the Springfield meeting. Carr is backed by former Gov. Paul A. Dever (D), while Burke has the backing of ex-Rep. Foster Furcolo (D 1948-53) and Edward McCormack, brother of Rep. John W. McCormack (D).

NEW YORK -- Walter J. Mahoney, state senate Republican leader, said March 10 that Gov. Averell Harriman (D) is "out in the open running for the Presidency" and has "all but announced his candidacy." Mahoney said Harriman tried "to impugn" President Eisenhower's leadership in foreign policy when the governor stated March 9 that the Administration was adopting a "go it alone" policy in Formosa.

WISCONSIN -- Mark Catlin, Jr., speaker of the state legislature, announced March 9 that he will oppose Sen. Alexander Wiley (R) for the Senate Republican nomination in 1956 "if no better qualified candidate" announces against Wiley. Catlin claimed Wiley did not represent most Wisconsin Republicans by opposing the Bricker amendment and failing to fight censure of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R).



YALTA AGREEMENTS

The State Department March 16 made public the long-secret report of the 1945 Yalta Conference. The 400,000-word documents contained what the Department called a "substantially correct" record of the Crimean talks between President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin.

Release of the documents followed several days maneuvering between the State Department and Congress. The Department March 14 said "it was deemed inadvisable at this time" to publish the documents, but said it would send "confidential" copies to key Congressional committees. Democratic committee chairmen, however, refused to accept the documents on that basis for fear they would be blamed if "leaks" occurred.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) March 11 introduced a resolution (S Res 75) urging the President to take steps to repudiate any secret agreements reached at Yalta. On March 16 in the Senate, McCarthy accused President Eisenhower of breaking a campaign promise to repudiate the agreements.

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government March 13 recommended liquidating several federal loan agencies, merging others with private enterprise, and reducing some agencies' functions while increasing interest rates and fees so they would pay their own way. Five of the 12 Commission members dissented from some of the 48 recommendations. Most of the dissents were against the reports' recommendation to eliminate the export-import commercial loan program. Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), however, objected to the entire report as "faulty in concept and method even though a few recommendations, standing alone, may have merit."

DIXON-YATES

The State of Tennessee March 14 asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for an order blocking the financing of the Dixon-Yates power contract. The state asked the court to set aside the Feb. 9 Securities and Exchange Commission order which authorized the first phase of the financing (a stock issue). On Feb. 18, the SEC denied a petition for rehearing on the stock issued filed on behalf of Tennessee and municipalities within the state which are protesting the contract. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 169.)

CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

Federal Judge George H. Boldt March 15 dismissed five of six charges of contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee brought against George Tony Starkovich. The Judge said that, no matter how great the abuse against a committee, a witness may not be charged with contempt under the present law. Starkovich was later convicted on the sixth count, for refusing to answer a question and unjustifiably invoking the Fifth Amendment. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 365, 373ff.)

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower March 16, at his 63rd news conference, said he saw no reason why atomic weapons should not be used in any future conflict against military targets. Mr. Eisenhower, the only person by law who can decide on the use of atomic weapons, thus backed up Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' March 15 statement that he thought tactical atomic weapons would be used in any major military action involving the U.S.

The President also said:

He was concerned about a decline in stock market prices, but has no opinion as to whether a Senate Banking and Currency Committee study of the market was contributing to the drop.

He agreed that the Republican Party needed strengthening, but thought it could win in 1956 if it developed programs for the benefit of all the people.

He thinks any danger of automation -- the replacement of workers by machines -- is apt to be exaggerated, but the Administration was keeping watch on the matter.

He has reached no conclusions on a guaranteed annual wage requested by automotive workers, but was in favor of unemployment insurance extension.

He would not characterize the existing federal security program as perfect, but it was not always possible to let an accused employee face his accuser.

He was not responsible for the security of the U.S. in 1950 when he favored Alaskan statehood, but there were current national security reasons to be solved before he could favor statehood now.

MATUSOW CONVICTED

United States District Judge R.E. Thomason of El Paso, Texas, March 16 sentenced Harvey M. Matusow to three years in a federal prison for criminal contempt of court. Thomason said Matusow "maliciously lied" to gain a new trial for Clinton Jencks, who was convicted in 1954 for lying in a non-Communist affidavit signed under the Taft-Hartley law. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 262.)

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

TROOPS IN EUROPE

President Eisenhower March 10 assured Western European nations the United States will keep in Europe its "fair share" of armed forces as long as a threat to the area exists. His promise, designed to speed ratification of the Paris treaties for rearming West Germany, was made in a message to the prime ministers of the seven nations involved in the Western European Union.

ASIAN AID

Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen March 14 said President Eisenhower would send his foreign aid recommendations to Congress in mid-April. Stassen said they would include a "significant increase" in aid for free Asia, but he did not quote any figure for the increase. He said it would be held within the President's foreign aid request of \$3.5 billion for fiscal 1956. The President, in a report on FOA released March 14, said there was a "significant acceleration" of FOA operations in Asia "where communism is stepping up its efforts of expansion."

DULLES PRESS CONFERENCE

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles March 15 told a news conference he imagines the United States would use tactical atomic weapons if it becomes engaged in any major military clash anywhere in the world. But Dulles said he could not say offhand whether such weapons would be used in defense of Quemoy and Matsu Islands if the United States decides to assist the Nationalist Chinese forces in holding them. While tactical atomic weapons leave huge craters, Dulles added, they do not cause radioactive fallout.

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson March 10 appointed Jerome D. Fenton of Westport, Conn., as director of the industrial personnel security review program. Under the program, Fenton would be responsible to Wilson and the other civilian heads of the military services in all matters dealing with the granting or withholding of security clearances for employees of plants with defense contracts. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 32ff.)

ARMY COUNSEL

Frank J. Millard, former Michigan attorney general, was appointed general counsel of the Army on March 14, replacing John G. Adams, a key figure in the 1954 Army-McCarthy dispute. Adams' resignation, previously announced, becomes effective March 31; Millard will take office a month later, on May 1. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 140.)

BENSON PRESS CONFERENCE

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told a news conference March 15 it would be a "terrible mistake" to return to high level government price supports for farm products. He said a 10 percent decline in the 1954 national farm income should show conclusively that such a policy will not assure agricultural prosperity. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 256ff.)

BROWNELL ON WIRETAPPING

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., said March 9 unauthorized wiretapping should be made a criminal offense and Congress should overhaul the existing wiretap law. At the same time, Brownell renewed his argument that Congress should legalize authorized wiretap evidence for use in the federal courts in specific cases involving national security, defense, and such crimes as kidnapping.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT

Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.) March 14 introduced a bill (S 1440) to require that at least half of future appointments to the Supreme Court be made from judges with a minimum of 10 years experience in lower courts: United States circuit court of appeals, U.S. district court, state supreme court, or state court of general jurisdiction.

PROPOSED RULE CHANGE

Sens. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and Wayne Morse (D Ore.) March 14 introduced a resolution (S Res 77) proposing a change in Senate rules dealing with consideration of conference reports. If approved, the resolution would require the printing of every report from a conference committee, with the report to lie over one day prior to its consideration by the Senate. "We wish to avoid future situations which would require us to vote on measures vital to the interest of the United States at a moment's notice," Morse and Lehman said.

MCCARTHY ON POWS

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), in a March 12 letter to President Eisenhower, demanded to know "what, if anything" the President is doing to obtain the release of American servicemen held prisoner by the Chinese Communists. "The mothers, fathers and wives get no information from you on this, as though they had no right to know," McCarthy said in the letter. "I submit that you are mistaken in this." The White House confirmed receipt of the letter, but said it would have no comment. In a March 13 speech, McCarthy said if necessary he would "start a war" to win the freedom of 526 American servicemen he claims are prisoners in Communist China.

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

James Weldon Jones of Texas, to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission, March 10.

Ex-Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich., 1943-55), to be Ambassador to the Philippines, March 11.

Allen Whitfield of Iowa, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, March 16.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Dr. John von Neumann of New Jersey, as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, March 14.

George C. McConaughy of Ohio, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission, March 14.

Robert T. Ross of New York, as an Assistant Secretary of Defense for legislative and public affairs, March 14.

Clarence G. Morse of California, as a member of the Federal Maritime Board, March 14.

John Marshall Harlan of New York, as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, March 16.



March 11-17

Floor Action

In This Section...

- Tax Measure Goes to Conference
- Contempt Procedures Speeded Up
- Harlan Nomination Approved
- Appropriation Bills Clear House

TAX MEASURE

ACTION -- The Senate March 15 passed, by voice vote a bill (HR 4259) to extend for one year existing corporation and excise tax rates. A Democratic substitute proposal, which included a \$20 credit for taxpayers, repeal of dividend credit and accelerated depreciation allowances, and a 2 1/4-year extension of corporate and excise tax rates, was defeated by a 44-50 roll-call vote. Five Democrats joined 45 Republicans to defeat the substitute. One Republican voted with 43 Democrats for it. (For voting, see chart, p. 281.)

An amendment sponsored by a majority of the Senate Finance Committee, to drop from the bill a straight \$20 tax deduction approved by the House, was agreed to by a 61-32 roll-call vote.

The bill was sent to conference with the House March 16.

PROVISIONS -- For excise taxes to be extended by HR 4259, see chart, CQ Weekly Report, p. 244. For proposed substitute offered by six Democratic members of the Finance Committee, led by Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas), see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 251ff.

DEBATE -- Proponents of the substitute measure contended that tax relief for individuals was needed to encourage consumer spending. The cost of the measure they said, would be more than offset by greater revenue from repeal of the dividend and depreciation items. Opponents said the tax cut would be inflationary, and disputed arguments that the substitute would help balance the budget.

No opposition was expressed to extending corporation and excise rates, nor to repealing a 1954 provision that Democrats referred to as Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey's "blooper." Finance Committee Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) pledged that his Committee would act swiftly on separate legislation to repeal the provision, which dealt with reserves for future business expenses. (For hearings, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 286.)

Several GOP Senators contended that repeal of the accelerated depreciation allowance would injure farmers in paying off farm machinery. Democrats said the 1954 provision chiefly aided corporations.

March 11 -- Russell B. Long (D La.) -- People "in the middle- and lower-income brackets are entitled to tax reduction as a matter of simple justice. They have been ignored thus far by the Eisenhower Administration."

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- "The whole purpose of the Democratic tax proposal is to give a little extra to the consumer, to increase spending in the market place, to generate new business. What is really bothering the Administration is not so much what we are

proposing (but) the fact that the Democrats are proposing it...They would like to be able to make this proposal next year."

March 14 -- Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) -- The Administration's 1954 tax program "was carefully balanced to bring some measure of relief to every part of our economy. It was patterned for overall economic benefit -- not partisan political advantage." To risk the "confidence generated by the Administration's program" by adopting the Democratic substitute "would be the height of fiscal irresponsibility."

Edward Martin (R Pa.) -- "The national debt hangs over our heads as a constant threat to the stability and security of our nation." Every effort should be made to balance the budget, rather than reduce taxes.

Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "Before the substitute proposal was drawn up," he asked "for assurance from the Administration...that if we had no tax cut this year there would be none next year," unless the budget was balanced. Getting no such assurance, he concluded that the Administration had in mind "a little shot in the arm to help business to some extent next year. If we can do that for business next year, we can do it for all the people this year."

Albert Gore (D Tenn.) -- "The real choice of the Senate is between tax reduction for the economically privileged few...or for the economically hard-pressed many...Unfortunately, the Senate is not faced with a choice between balancing the budget and voting tax relief." The 1954 provision on dividend income provides "a tax preference for income from corporation stock over earned income and all other income."

Byrd -- The substitute proposal "is a five-barreled blast loaded with complex legislation which has not been considered by any Congressional committee...Instead of balancing the budget and wiping out the deficit...(it) would over a period of time, add nearly \$600 million to the existing deficit."

March 15 -- Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- By enacting the 1954 tax law when the budget was unbalanced, the Administration and Congress "endorsed deficit spending as a useful tool, if properly used."

A. Willis Robertson (D Va.) -- Adoption of the substitute proposal would set "a trend for inflation. We would be acting when no one knows whether or not we shall be engaged in a war before the passage of another year."

Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) -- Discussing claims that "the present tax law treats with brutality those in the lower income-tax brackets," he cited 22 provisions of the 1954 law that benefited individuals.

Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) -- A cut of "\$1 billion in taxes for the average man" would encourage buying and employment.

George D. Aiken (R Vt.) -- The substitute was a "hoax," would not benefit wage earners, and would be "a deliberate slap at every farmer."

Two proposed amendments were ruled out of order under terms of a debate limitation agreement that specified all amendments except the Johnson substitute must be germane to the bill. An amendment by Gore would have repealed the dividend provisions of the 1954 tax code;

William Langer (R N.D.) proposed raising personal income tax exemptions to \$800 in 1955 and \$1,000 thereafter.

Three other amendments were withdrawn at the request of Byrd. He told Milton R. Young (R N.D.), who wished to refund the excise tax on gasoline used for farming purposes, that the Finance Committee would consider the matter as a separate bill. Also withdrawn were amendments by Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), to raise the gasoline tax to 3 cents, and Francis Case (R S.D.), to revive the Renegotiation Act. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) said he would not press his amendment to let the excise tax on cars drop to 7 percent.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

March 15 -- Johnson (Texas) and five other Democrats -- Grant \$20 tax cut for heads of households and \$10 cut for dependents, excluding spouses; extend existing corporate and excise tax rates to July 1, 1957; repeal accelerated depreciation, dividend credit provisions, and section dealing with reserves for future business expenses, of 1954 tax code. Roll call, 44-50.

CONTEMPT SPEED-UP

ACTION -- The House March 15 passed without objection a bill (HR 780) to speed up contempt proceedings against recalcitrant Congressional witnesses.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, HR 780 would: Permit any Congressional committee, by majority vote of its members, to seek a U.S. district court order directing a witness to appear and testify before the committee. Failure to obey such a court order would be punishable as contempt of court.

Direct the Justice Department to furnish legal aid to Congressional committees seeking court action.

DEBATE -- Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- "The present contempt statute upon which Congressional committees are forced to rely is altogether too cumbersome." HR 780 "cures the greatest weakness our committees face and...tends to improve the status and position of any witness who really feels that he is being treated unfairly. It gives him a prompt day in court."

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported by the House Judiciary Committee March 3 (H Rept 87). A similar bill (HR 4975) was passed by the House in 1954 but received no Senate action. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 332.) For Congressional contempt procedures, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 364ff.

HARLAN NOMINATION

ACTION -- The Senate March 16, by a 71-11 roll-call vote, confirmed the nomination of John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court. (For voting, see chart, p. 281.)

BACKGROUND -- Harlan was nominated by President Eisenhower in November, 1954, and again on Jan. 10, 1955. His nomination was approved by the Judiciary Committee March 9. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 257.)

DEBATE -- The principal opposition to Harlan's appointment was expressed on grounds that he refused to take a position on the so-called Bricker amendment, was a member of the advisory board of the Atlantic Union Committee, and did not have sufficient judicial experience. He had been a circuit court judge since March 4, 1954.

Sens. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), John C. Stennis (D Miss.) and Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.) -- The Supreme Court needed men with more judicial experience who understood the "restraint of precedent."

James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- Opposed the nomination on three grounds: Harlan's failure to say whether treaties take precedence over the Constitution; sponsorship of the appointment by "Thomas E. Dewey and his henchmen;" and Harlan's New York residence. He denied allegations that opposition to the appointment by southern Senators stemmed from concern over the Supreme Court's position on segregation.

Speaking for the nomination were Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), Dennis Chavez (D N.M.) and Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.).

JUSTICE APPROPRIATION

SENATE

ACTION -- The Senate March 16 passed and sent to the White House a resolution (H J Res 252) making an additional appropriation of \$710,000 to the Department of Justice for fiscal 1955 for the payment of fees and expenses of government witnesses.

HOUSE

ACTION -- H J Res 252 was reported and passed by the House on March 14 (H Rept 205). The appropriation would have been included in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1955 had the Justice Department made its need known earlier. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 80.)

PROBE RESOLUTIONS

ACTION -- March 16 the House adopted by voice vote two resolutions (H Res 92, 117) providing funds for its committees to conduct investigations:

H Res 92 -- \$75,000 to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to conduct studies and investigations.

H Res 117 -- \$60,000 to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct studies and investigations.

ANTITRUST PENALTIES

ACTION -- House consideration of a bill (HR 3659) to raise antitrust penalties to \$50,000 was blocked March 15 when Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) objected to taking up the bill on the Consent Calendar. He said he wanted the bill considered under regular rules so that it might be amended to provide mandatory jail sentences under certain conditions. The House Rules Committee granted an open rule (H Res 180) March 17 providing one hour of debate on HR 3659.

BACKGROUND -- The bill was reported by the House Judiciary Committee Feb. 23 (H Rept 70). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 152.)

TREASURY-POSTAL FUNDS

ACTION -- The House March 15 passed, by voice vote and without amendment, the Treasury-Post Office appropriations bill (HR 4876) for fiscal 1956. The bill was the first fiscal money bill for 1956 to clear the House and carried a total appropriation of \$3,282,553,000 for the two departments and the Tax Court of the United States.

The total was \$77,697,000, or 2.3 percent, less than the amount requested by President Eisenhower. The bill would give \$5,862,400 more to the Treasury, \$35,000 more to the Tax Court, and \$69,177,000 less to the Post Office than they received in the fiscal 1955 appropriation.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower asked for \$604,398,000 for the Treasury, \$2,754,817,000 for the Post Office, and \$1,035,000 for the Tax Court. Fiscal 1955 appropriations totaled \$589,955,600 for the Treasury, \$2,754,877,100 for the Post Office, and \$1,000,000 for the Tax Court. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 173; supplemental bills, pp. 178ff.)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 4876, as approved by the House:

Treasury

Office of the Secretary	\$ 2,650,000
Bureau of Accounts	18,075,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	44,500,000
Office of the Treasurer	15,000,000
Bureau of Customs	41,200,000
Internal Revenue Service	278,500,000
Bureau of Narcotics	2,990,000
U.S. Secret Service	4,028,000
Bureau of the Mint	3,650,000
U.S. Coast Guard	185,225,000

TOTAL \$595,818,000

The bill also:

Authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to use up to \$1,400,000 of its available funds for the "administrative expenses" in fiscal 1956 of liquidating itself.

Reduced the number of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury from three to two.

Post Office

Administration	\$ 15,500,000
Operations	1,850,000,000
Transportation	648,000,000
Finance	17,200,000
Facilities	155,000,000

TOTAL \$2,685,700,000

The bill also:

Authorized the transfer, with Bureau of Budget approval, of up to 5 percent of fiscal 1956 Post Office Appropriations.

Authorized transfer of additional appropriations, with Budget Bureau approval, to the extent necessary to improve administration and operations.

The Tax Court of the United States was allotted the amount it requested, \$1,035,000.

DEBATE -- Rep. Otto E. Passman (D-La.) -- The lease-purchase plan for acquiring post offices and other

federal buildings would produce a "truly alarming" hidden public debt if carried over to the highway program and other public agencies. The plan permitted federal agencies "to do indirectly what they are prevented from doing directly...have buildings erected for purchase by the government." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 238ff.)

COMMITTEE ACTION

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 11 reported HR 4876 (H Rept 204). The biggest cut made in the Treasury appropriation request was \$7,500,000 from the \$286 million requested for the Internal Revenue Service. The Service had asked for money to provide for additional revenue agents, but the Committee said funds provided in the bill would enable the service to reach "its optimum employment level." The report added that the plan should have been "more firm" before being presented.

The Committee concluded that the Post Office estimate for the 1956 mail volume was "overstated." On this ground, the group cut by \$36,363,000 and \$27,241,000 respectively, the requests of the Operations and Transportation sections of the Post Office appropriation.

SURPLUS PROPERTY

ACTION -- The House March 17 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 3322) to make more surplus property available for schools and hospitals. A rule (H Res 179 -- H Rept 221) providing one hour of debate on the bill was adopted by voice vote.

BACKGROUND -- Under a section of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (PL 152, 81st Congress), Congress provided that surplus property could be turned over free to educational and public health institutions. An administrative ruling by the Defense Department on Feb. 1, 1954, however, placed much surplus property in stock funds which were ruled not subject to PL 152. Such property was sold to private bidders.

HR 3322 was reported (H Rept 206) by the House Government Operations Committee March 14. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 202.)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House without amendment, HR 3322 would:

Make clear that surplus property held in federal working-capital or stock funds should be donated free to tax-supported or non-profit institutions for educational or public health purposes.

Require certification by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare that the property was usable and needed for such purposes.

Clarify the responsibility and relationship between the HEW Secretary and state agencies.

DEBATE -- Majority Leader John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) -- The Defense Department ruling of 1954 went against Congress' intent in enacting the 1949 law.

Senate Votes -- Taxes, Nomination

17. Tax Reduction (HR 4259). Provide for one-year extension of existing corporate and estate tax rates and provide \$20 credit against individual income taxes for each personal exemption. *Johnson (D Texas)*, and five co-sponsors, amendments to extend corporation and estate taxes 27 months and provide a \$20 tax cut for heads of households and an additional \$10 cut for dependents. *Rejected, 44-50, March 15.* (See story, p. 278.)

18. Tax Reduction (HR 4259). Committee amendment to eliminate \$20 tax credit for each exemption and make certain technical changes. *Adopted, 61-32, March 15.*

19. Harlan Nomination. Nomination of John Marshall Harlan to be an Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. *Continued, 71-11, March 16.* (See story, p. 279.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea)
Y Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay)
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRAT					REPUBLICAN							
	17	18	19			17	18	19				17	18	19			
Yea	44	61	71			Yea	43	16	32			Yea	1	45	39		
Nay	50	32	11			Nay	5	31	9			Nay	45	1	2		

17 18 19				17 18 19				17 18 19				17 18 19			
ALABAMA				IOWA				NEBRASKA				RHODE ISLAND			
Hill D	Y	N	N	Hickenlooper R	N	Y	Y	Curtis R	N	Y	Y	Green D	Y	N	Y
Sparkman D	Y	N	?	Martin R	N	Y	Y	Hruska R	N	Y	Y	Pastore D	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA				KANSAS				NEVADA				SOUTH CAROLINA			
Goldwater R	N	Y	Y	Carlson R	N	Y	?	Bible D	Y	Y	Y	Johnston D	Y	N	N
Hayden D	Y	N	Y	Schoeppel R	N	Y	?	Malone R	N	Y	Y	Thurmond D	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS				KENTUCKY				NEW HAMPSHIRE				SOUTH DAKOTA			
Fulbright D	Y	N	Y	Barkley D	Y	N	Y	Bridges R	N	Y	?	Care R	N	Y	Y
McClellan D	Y	Y	N	Clements D	Y	N	Y	Colton R	N	Y	Y	Mundt R	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA				LOUISIANA				NEW JERSEY				TENNESSEE			
Knowland R	N	Y	Y	Ellender D	N	Y	Y	Case R	N	Y	Y	Gore D	Y	Y	Y
Kuchel R	N	Y	Y	Long D	Y	N	Y	Smith R	N	Y	Y	Kefauver D	Y	N	Y
COLORADO				MAINE				NEW MEXICO				TEXAS			
Aliott R	N	Y	Y	Payne R	N	Y	Y	Anderson D	Y	Y	Y	Daniel D	Y	Y	Y
Milikin R	N	Y	Y	Smith R	X	Y	Y	Chavez D	Y	N	Y	Johnson D	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT				MARYLAND				NEW YORK				UTAH			
Bush R	N	Y	Y	Beall R	N	Y	Y	Ives R	N	Y	Y	Bennett R	N	Y	Y
Portell R	N	Y	Y	Butler R	N	Y	Y	Lehman D	Y	N	Y	Watkins R	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE				MASSACHUSETTS				NORTH CAROLINA				VERMONT			
Frear D	Y	Y	Y	Kennedy D	?	?	?	Ervin D	Y	Y	N	Aiken R	N	Y	Y
Williams R	N	Y	Y	Saltonstall R	N	Y	Y	Scott D	Y	N	X	Flanders R	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA				MICHIGAN				NORTH DAKOTA				VIRGINIA			
Holland D	N	Y	Y	McNamara D	Y	N	Y	Langer R	Y	N	N	Byrd D	N	Y	Y
Smathers D	Y	N	N	Potter R	N	Y	Y	Young R	N	Y	?	Robertson D	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA				MINNESOTA				OHIO				WASHINGTON			
George D	N	Y	?	Humphrey D	Y	N	Y	Bender R	N	Y	Y	Jackson D	Y	N	Y
Russell D	Y	Y	N	Thye R	N	Y	Y	Bricker R	N	Y	Y	Magnuson D	Y	N	Y
IDAHO				MISSISSIPPI				OKLAHOMA				WEST VIRGINIA			
Dworshak R	N	Y	Y	Eastland D	Y	Y	N	Kerr D	Y	N	Y	Kilgore D	Y	X	Y
Welker R	N	Y	N	Stennis D	Y	Y	N	Munroney D	Y	N	Y	Neely D	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS				MISSOURI				OREGON				WISCONSIN			
Dirksen R	N	Y	Y	Hennings D	Y	N	Y	Morse D	Y	N	Y	McCarthy R	N	Y	Y
Douglas D	Y	N	Y	Symington D	Y	N	Y	Neuberger D	Y	N	Y	Wiley R	N	Y	Y
INDIANA				MONTANA				PENNSYLVANIA				WYOMING			
Capehart R	N	Y	Y	Mansfield D	Y	N	Y	Duff R	N	Y	Y	Barrett R	N	Y	Y
Jenner R	N	Y	Y	Murray D	Y	N	?	Marlin R	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney D	Y	N	Y



March 11-17

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- Lawmakers Differ on Economic Report
- Rubber Plant Sales Approved
- Highway Program Hearings Continue
- Hearings on Water Storage Projects
- Witnesses Attack Security Program
- Reciprocal Trade, Unemployment Hearings
- More Testimony on Stock Probe
- Peress Probe Re-Opens
- Appropriations Testimony Released

Action

ECONOMIC REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic Report.

ACTION -- March 14 issued its report (S Rept 60) on President Eisenhower's 1955 Economic Report. S Rept 60 was based on hearings held Feb. 1-Feb. 18. (For President's report, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 78ff., for hearings, see p. 176.)

Committee members unanimously agreed that the U.S. "economy has been improving since late in 1954," although they saw "elements of uncertainty" in the future. The unanimity held for 16 items before supplemental views were listed.

There was agreement that:

"The nation has the economic capacity to meet our... security requirements... Every possible economic support" must be given to improvement of U.S. defense.

"...it is not enough just to maintain present levels of employment and production," since the "world situation makes it imperative that we have a strong and expanding economy under a system of free enterprise..."

The economic recession of 1954 "was partially caused" by "adjusting to lower levels of defense expenditures..."

"Employment and production have regained about one-half of the ground lost, and unemployment has receded about one-third" since late 1954. "There is however, unevenness in this advance, and certain regions and industries continue to be in very serious economic straits."

"The President's Economic Report looks for a continued advance in general economic activity... witnesses... warned, however, that during the second half of the year, the advance may be less than during the first half."

"The elements of uncertainty... and the size of the adjustments which must be made... indicate the wisdom of seeking every means of strengthening our basic economic programs in the interests of long-run stability and growth... Federal government programs must be kept flexible."

"...our tax policy should... balance... the cash budget at maximum employment and production levels. We support... postponing the reduction in corporate and excise tax rates... We should improve the distribution of the tax burden... The majority support... adjustment in the tax structure at this time which, without reducing revenue,

will increase consumer purchasing power. The minority... feel that it is premature to make adjustments now..."

"The President's recommendation for an increase in the federal debt limit" should be supported.

"...expanding consumption at home and abroad... offers the soundest approach to the farm problem" rather than "a policy of contraction of acreage... Expanding population... may... relieve our concern about surpluses..."

Public works should be increased "to meet the needs of a growing population, expanding economy, and national security... financing should be direct from the Treasury, rather than from indirect authorities..."

"...an office of Coordinator of Public Works Planning... (should) be put into operation as soon as possible."

"The federal government should recognize its responsibility" to areas and industries "with distressed conditions which persist... even in an expanding economy... Much can be done through public works..., promoting research..., modifying the employment compensation programs..., loans, technical assistance, and... an expanded area development program..."

"...the nation's foreign trade program is particularly important" as part of the cold war. But in expanding trade, "it is necessary to move gradually and selectively because of the adjustment problems of both domestic workers and capital."

"...special attention should be given" to assure "the vigor and growth of small business..."

"...the government (should) improve its economic statistical programs..."

"...the President (should) transmit (his) report... no later than Jan. 15... We regret the failure of the report to make a clear statement" on the future needs of the economy... (and it) should have given a more complete appraisal of the agricultural situation and outlook" as well as "more extensive recommendations to meet the needs of distressed regions and industries."

Seven Democratic Committeemen filed supplemental views which said the President's report was "less forthright and emphatic than the statistics in reporting the unevenness of the rise, and the numerous soft spots in the economy..." The view that "we are not out of the woods yet" was signed by Sens. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), John J. Sparkman (Ala.), and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.), and Reps. Wright Patman (Texas), Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), and Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.).

They wrote that because of "the continued decline (of the economy) in some areas, only halting recovery in many others, and the failure of industry up to date to generate jobs in proportion to improved conditions, the report as a whole creates a more highly favorable impression of conditions and prospects than facts justify."

Patman, Bolling, Mills, and Kelley, in a separate view, criticized Administration fiscal policies as "being used to promote the interests of the lending and investing classes and a handful of giant corporations at the expense of the farmer, the small businessman, and employees."

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) was joined by Republican Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.), Barry Goldwater

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

- Mar 21 Senate Finance Committee -- Continue hearings into the proposed extension of the reciprocal trade law.
- 21 Banking and Currency -- Continue hearings into stock market prices.
- 21 Small Business -- Begin hearings on the activities of the Small Business Administration.
- 21 Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee -- Continue hearings into federal aid for highway construction.
- 21 Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Plans -- Begin hearings on employee welfare plans.
- 21 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Disposal Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on farm exports with session at Lakeland, Fla., on the citrus situation.
- 22 Senate Armed Services Civil Defense Subcommittee -- Continue hearings on defense in case of nuclear attack.
- 23 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Begin hearings into the Yellowtail Dam project.
- 23 Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee -- Continue hearings into federal aid for highway construction.
- 24 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Water Transportation Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on various Merchant Marine bills.
- 25 Agriculture and Forestry Surplus Disposal Subcommittee -- Hold hearings on tobacco and soybean surpluses.
- 30 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on an amendment to the Civil Aeronautics Act.
- 30 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Surface Transportation Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on the nomination of John Hall to be director of the Bureau of Locomotive Inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission.
- 30 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on small project reclamation proposals.

- Apr 12 Privileges and Elections -- Begin hearings on the federal elections law. Hearings are to continue April 13, 19, 20, 26, 27.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

- Mar 21 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 -- Begin hearings on proposals dealing with the registration of persons trained in espionage and sabotage.
- 21 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communications Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on a proposal regarding the installation of radio call selectors on ships.
- 22 Veterans' Affairs Compensation and Pensions Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on veterans' compensation and pensions.
- 22 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Begin hearings on proposals to exempt independent natural gas producers from federal regulation.
- 23 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 2 -- Begin hearings on Congressional immunity for statements published in the Congressional Record.
- 23 Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5 -- Begin hearings on wiretapping.
- 23 Public Works Flood Control Subcommittee -- Consider resolutions on flood control.
- 28 Un-American Activities Special Subcommittee -- Continue communism hearings at Milwaukee.
- 28 Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee -- Continue hearings into the Upper Colorado irrigation proposal.
- 30 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Begin hearings on the Administration's policy for developing power projects.
- May 16 Un-American Activities Special Subcommittee -- Continue communism hearings at Newark.

JOINT COMMITTEES

- Mar 24 Atomic Energy Atomic Security Subcommittee -- Begin hearings on nuclear security regulations.

(Ariz.) and GOP Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.) in disputing the Democratic claims. The Republicans asserted that the President's report presented "a balanced view of the condition of the economy...The facts do not justify the observations...that there exist certain overtones of the 1920's which are disturbing."

Watkins said "the private economy has exhibited and is continuing to exhibit a healthy vitality." He characterized the post-Korean recession as "a modest decline in view of the adjustments which were necessitated and...accomplished...during 1954."

He asserted that "due to rigid 90 percent price supports, farmers have been producing for storage, not consumption" and said the "number one problem confronting American agriculture (is) too many small inefficient farming units and too many people in agriculture."

Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) said in his supplemental views that "the normal growth of our economy" was being restricted by existing tax rates. He called for "greater efforts" to keep government out of business.

RUBBER PLANTS

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Armed Services.

ACTION -- In effect approved sale of 24 government-owned synthetic rubber plants to private groups by unfavorably reporting March 17 resolutions (H Res 170, 171) expressing opposition to the sale (H Repts 225, 227).

The Committee March 16 voted, 3-27, against H Res 170, to express House opposition to the entire proposed

plan; and, 4-28, against HRes 171, which would block sale of three Los Angeles plants. Hearings were held March 11-15.

BACKGROUND -- Unless disapproved by the House or Senate by March 25, sale of the plants for \$310.5 million would take effect. Hearings began March 10. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 263.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Reps. Wright Patman (D Texas) and Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) opposed the sale on ground the Rubber Commission had not observed safeguards that would protect small rubber users.

March 14 -- Witnesses who challenged the legality of a proposed "package" sale of three Los Angeles plants to Shell Chemical Corp. were John L. Connolly of Midland Rubber Corp. and an attorney for oilman Edwin L. Pauley.

March 15 -- Representatives of Esso Standard Oil, Phillips Petroleum, and Shell Chemical Corp., and Holman D. Pettibone of the Rubber Disposal Commission testified. Rep. Clyde Doyle (D Calif.) spoke for H Res 171.

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Banking and Currency Subcommittee on Production and Stabilization.

ACTION -- March 17 voted, 4-1, to report unfavorably to the full Committee S Res 76, which would disapprove the entire disposal plan; voted 3-2, against a motion to reject S Res 78 and 79, which would disapprove proposed sale of the three Los Angeles plants; and voted unanimously to report "favorably in principle" S 691, to reopen negotiations for sale of a plant at Baytown, Texas.

BACKGROUND -- S Res 76 was introduced March 11 by Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who said the disposal plan needed more study. S Res 78 and 79 were introduced March 15 by Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.). (For Subcommittee hearings, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 263.)

FEEDER AIR SERVICE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- March 16 ordered favorably reported a bill (HR 2225) to provide the Civil Aeronautics Board with authority to issue permanent operating certificates to feeder airlines.

ANTITRUST DAMAGES

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 15 ordered favorably reported a clean bill to replace a measure (HR 3658, as amended) which would give the government the right to recover actual damages sustained through antitrust law violations. HR 3658 was approved March 5 by Subcommittee No. 5, which amended the measure to provide for a four-year federal statute of limitations. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 257.)

THREAT PENALTIES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 15 favorably reported a bill (S 734 - S Rept 95) to provide maximum penalties of \$1,000 in fines and/or one year in jail for threats against the President, President-elect, or Vice President.

RICE ACREAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

ACTION -- March 16 favorably reported a bill (HR 2839 -- H Rept 222) to allow reapportionment by county committees of rice acreage allotments voluntarily surrendered by farmers.

OBSCENE MATERIAL

SENATE

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary.

ACTION -- March 16 favorably reported two bills to further regulate the interstate transportation of obscene materials:

S 599 - S Rept 112 -- To prohibit the interstate transportation of obscene material by private car or truck.

S 600 - S Rept 113 -- To tighten laws prohibiting the mailing of obscene materials.

HOUSE

COMMITTEE -- Judiciary Subcommittee No. 1.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On similar bills (HR 321, 3333, 3997) to tighten laws against the transportation of obscene literature.

TESTIMONY -- March 17 -- Solicitor Abe M. Goff of the Post Office Department recommended tighter laws on the mailing of obscene literature.

Hearings

MENTAL HEALTH

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Health and Science Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On a joint resolution (H J Res 230) to provide federal grants for private studies of mental health problems, and on Title VI (dealing with mental illness) of an omnibus bill (HR 3458) to carry out the President's health program. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 263ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Appearing were spokesmen for the National Association for Mental Health, Institute of Living, American Psychological Association, and the CIO.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On S 1048, to authorize \$1.6 million in federal aid for highways, and S 1160, to carry out the Administration highway program. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 260.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Chairman Lucius D. Clay of the President's Advisory Committee on National Highway Programs called it "economic folly" not to go ahead with an expanded highway program. He said the Administration program was aimed at giving the nation highway standards of 1975 in a building program to be finished in 1965.

March 14 -- James L. Bossemeyer of the National Association of Travel Organizations saw benefits in both bills. S.E. Wiseman of the American Toll Ways Authority recommended a nationwide system of toll roads. Irving

Reed, an Alaskan highway engineer, urged that Alaska be included in any federal program.

March 16 -- James J. Nance of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association urged enactment of the Administration program.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks submitted a table of Administration estimates on how much highway building would be accomplished under the conflicting proposals: He said under S 1160, the interstate system would be 100 percent finished in 10 years, compared to 31 percent under S 1048. S 1160 would finish 25 percent of primary road needs and 27 percent of secondary roads, compared to 49 and 41 percent of the primary and secondary road requirements to be completed under S 1048.

NEWSPRINT SUPPLY

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Finance and Commerce Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the current newsprint situation.

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Commerce and Agriculture Department officials said newsprint supplies should be adequate to meet U.S. needs in the foreseeable future.

DISASTER APPOINTMENTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- March 15 on a joint resolution (S J Res 8) to amend the Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporarily vacancies in Congress caused by a disaster.

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Representatives of the Office of Defense Mobilization and Civil Defense Administration, Charles McKinley of the American Political Science Association, C. Herman Pritchett of the University of Chicago, and C.D. Robson of the University of North Carolina generally supported the idea of letting governors replace dead or disabled Congressmen after a nuclear weapons attack.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On juvenile delinquency on Indian reservations.

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Assistant Secretary of Interior Orme Lewis and others explained a state-federal jurisdictional dispute over policing the Fort Totten, N.D., Indian reservation. They said because the Interior Department had ruled the state responsible for policing the reservation, while North Dakota courts held the federal government responsible, there had been no policing of the reservation since Sept. 30, 1954.

Lewis said Interior would assume jurisdiction until the state would assume it. He added that arrangements would be made to reimburse states for policing reservations wherever possible.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

COMMITTEE -- House Select Small Business Subcommittee No. 2.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the activities and policies of the Small Business Administration. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 261.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Reps. M.G. Burnside (D W. Va.) and George M. Rhodes (D Pa.), J. Frederic Benedict of the SBA's New York regional office, and Isidore Perlmuter of Dick Bros., Reading, Pa., generally favored continuing SBA.

CIVIL DEFENSE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services Civil Defense Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the operations and policies of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 261ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Massachusetts Gov. Christian A. Herter (R) said there were "important gaps in our knowledge which make it impossible to do intelligent planning or to give intelligent orders" in the event of a nuclear attack.

Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson and Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, head of the National Guard Bureau, said the role of the National Guard in the period following a possible atomic attack was under study. Peterson disclosed that about \$130 million worth of medical supplies had been stockpiled outside possible target areas. He added that the Agriculture Department was studying the possibility of storing large food supplies at strategic spots.

ELECTORAL REFORM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On resolutions (S J Res 3, 9, 10, 27, 30 and 31) to amend the constitution to change the method of selecting the President and Vice President of the United States.

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) supported a plan to allow each presidential candidate a share of the electoral votes in each state in proportion to his popular vote.

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) criticized this proposal, saying it would encourage development of "splinter parties" and expand the influence of "big city machines." He urged awarding of electoral college votes on a basis of presidential votes within Congressional districts, plus two additional in each state on a statewide basis.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said none of the proposals would "be perfect" but he said the proportional vote proposal "is the best put forth yet."

UPPER COLORADO

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 3383, 270, 2836, 3384, 4488) to authorize construction and operation of the Colorado River storage project. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 261.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Eleven witnesses from Colorado, including Mayor Quigg Newton of Denver, testified generally in favor of the legislation, though mixed testimony was presented regarding inclusion of a proposal by the city of Denver to divert water from the Blue River, a tributary of the Colorado River.

March 14 -- Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah); Charles J. Fain, assistant general manager, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association; and nine other witnesses from New Mexico, Colorado and Utah testified favorably.

March 16 -- Testifying favorably were Sens. Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.); ex-Sen. Edward D. Crippa (R Wyo., 1954), representing Gov. Milward L. Simpson (R Wyo.); and representatives of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, National Farmers Union, Association of American Indians, Navaho Tribal Council, Dr. J. Leroy Kay, of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and other witnesses from Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

March 17 -- Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant, III, representing the American Planning and Civic Association; ex-Gov. Leslie A. Miller (D Wyo., 1935-39); and David Brower, Sierra Club of California, opposed the project.

FRYINGPAN - ARKANSAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 300) to authorize construction and operation of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project in Colorado. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 76.)

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- Gov. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.), Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.), and Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of Interior said the \$156 million project was vital to the needs of the Arkansas River basin.

March 17 -- Charles Boustead of the Southeastern Colorado Water Development Association and the Pueblo, Colo., Chamber of Commerce, presented 75 petitions favoring the project.

TAX REVISION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 4725) to repeal Sects. 452, 462 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 permitting companies to establish reserves for future expenses and charge them off against current income. The bill, requested by Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey, would repeal the sections "...retroactively to their original effective dates." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 251ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Rep. Herbert Zelenko (D N.Y.) said he had been "very moderate" in estimating a \$5 billion loss to the government because of "loophole" sections in the 1954 tax law. Humphrey said March 10 that Zelenko's estimate was "grossly exaggerated."

March 17 -- Paul D. Seghers, a private tax attorney from New York, said the Treasury had made an extremely low estimate of the revenue losses from the tax sections. Seghers was joined by accountants and business spokesmen in urging the sections be kept in effect. Organizations represented were the National Association of Manufacturers, American Institute of Accountants, Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, National Association of Insurance Agents, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, and the National Alliance of Television and Electronics Service Associations.

AGRICULTURE SURPLUSES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry Agricultural Surplus Disposal Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On surplus farm commodities and how to increase their export. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 260.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Officials of the National Grange, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Farmers Union, and of CARE, New York City, testified.

March 14 -- Spokesmen for the Daniel F. Rice & Co., Chicago, recommended that terminal grain storage facilities at Chicago be enlarged and regulated.

March 15 -- Officials of wheat and grain organizations testified.

March 17 -- Jack L. Smith, chairman of the Federal Agriculture Commission of the Oregon Wheat Growers League favored a two-price system for wheat. H.G. Chalkley, Sweet Lake Land and Oil Co., Inc., Lake Charles, La., said rice grown for U.S. and Cuban consumption should be supported at 90 percent of parity and additional rice sold competitively.

MEXICAN FARM LABOR

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 3822) to extend the Mexican farm labor program authorized by PL 78, 82nd Congress. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, pp. 95ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 16 -- A Labor Department spokesman recommended the law be extended until June 30, 1960, while a Department of Agriculture representative favored a permanent program.

March 17 -- The Department of Justice favored extension but said its length was a legislative matter subject to Labor Department approval.

MILITARY PAY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 4720) to increase the pay of long-term servicemen.

BACKGROUND -- The House March 10 passed HR 4720 by a roll-call vote of 399-1. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 251.)

TESTIMONY -- March 17 -- Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson favored the bill but said professional military careers in the armed forces should not be "too attractive" or there would be no turnover in the reserves. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) urged a flat 25 percent raise for all servicemen with more than two years service. Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the military pay bill would "prepare for the long pull and not a particular year of crisis."

Secretary of Navy Charles S. Thomas and Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott supported the pay plan.

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On bills to raise federal employees' salaries, including HR 2117, to provide a 10 percent raise, and HR 4688, to provide a raise slightly under 6 percent.

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission proposed an average 5 percent increase costing \$202 million.

March 16-17 -- Officials of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL), the National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.), and other federal employee groups testified.

SECURITY SYSTEM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a joint resolution (S J Res 21) to establish a commission on government security to study federal security regulations and their possible improvement. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 258ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Scott McLeod, chief security officer of the State Department, said he would hire a person classified as a security risk if he were needed "to get the job done." The final criterion, he said was "whether a person's employment is clearly consistent with the national interest."

Dennis Flinn, director of the State Department's security office, said three persons were fired as security risks during 1954.

March 14 -- Dr. George V. Leroy, University of Chicago specialist on atomic radiation effects, said the existing security program was damaging civil defense planning by keeping secret "the effects on man or animals of atomic radiations, flash burns, fission products, and fallout." Because of this secrecy, he said, U.S. physicians were "not as well prepared as they could" be to treat persons injured in a nuclear weapons attack.

M. Stanley Livingston, atomic scientist and chairman of the Federation of American Scientists, charged that "security has been used as a political tool" by some, specifically mentioning Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). Subcommittee Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) warned Livingston against such charges unless he could "support them with firm evidence."

Bernard F. Fitzsimons, security director for the Douglas Aircraft Co., said employees denied security clearance by the Defense Department were fired immediately. He supported a measure to authorize defense contractors to dismiss any employee on security grounds if there was derogatory information against him. He also said he would prefer a single set of security regulations for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department.

Leon Sachs of the Jewish War Veterans said "proper safeguards for protecting the individual" were lacking under existing regulations.

March 15 -- McGeorge Bundy, a Harvard University dean, said the present security program in effect was "no program at all, but a patchwork of the individual judgments of men who too often seem to have only fragmentary understanding of what they are doing."

Similar testimony, all supporting S J Res 21, came from representatives of Americans for Democratic Action, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Congress, and the American Jewish Committee.

March 16 -- Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commission said 2.2 million federal employees have met the security risk standards of the Administration, and the remaining 100,000 were being checked. He said existing regulations have operated "exceedingly well," adding that he saw no need for a special commission to study the program. Young, when asked if applicants for federal jobs were being prejudged if they were rejected on security grounds without a hearing, said: "I'm more interested in seeing the government operate efficiently and securely."

March 17 -- Thomas D. Harris of the CIO said security needs could be met by a program applying only

to sensitive jobs rather than all jobs because "when the government tries to watch everyone, it can't watch anyone very well."

Joseph Amann of the Engineers and Scientists of America attacked security provisions that protect the identity of persons giving adverse information about those suspected of being risks.

RECIPROCAL TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 1) to extend the reciprocal trade agreements program. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 232.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Rhode Island Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) and Prof. Seymour Harris of Harvard University, who represented the Conference of New England Governors and the New England Textile Committee, said they were concerned with the bill's effect on the textile industry. Roberts, in addition, said his state's jewelry and rubber goods industries "have good reason to be worried" that a liberalized foreign trade program presented "a serious threat to their continued existence." Roberts suggested that unemployment in an area be made a criterion in findings as to injury which might result from reciprocal trade negotiations.

Eugene Holman of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and Sidney A. Swensrud of the Gulf Oil Corp. endorsed HR 1 and criticized a proposed amendment to limit foreign oil imports.

Representatives of the American Watch Association, the American Watch Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Photographic Manufacturers, the Philadelphia Committee for a National Trade Policy, and the U.S. Council of the International Chambers of Commerce supported HR 1.

A spokesman for the American Wine Institute urged that Tariff Commission findings be binding on the President. An American Tariff League official said HR 1 would "endanger American industries and employment."

March 14 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles urged enactment of HR 1 as a symbol of U.S. willingness to show "a decent regard" for nations whose destinies were "interlocked with our own."

March 15 -- Arguments favoring the limitation of foreign oil imports to 10 percent of the domestic output were heard from Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas), Oklahoma Gov. Raymond Gary, and the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

Daniel said it was the independent producers who were being hurt by foreign competition. He said the major oil companies were opposed to any restrictions because they owned 90 percent of the foreign oil reserves in the free world.

March 16 -- Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) proposed giving the Tariff Commission the right to raise duties or impose import quotas. Miles P. Romney of the Utah Mining Association supported Watkins.

William L. Batt, formerly president of SKF Industries and vice chairman of the War Production Board during World War II, said facing "competition from the best the rest of the world can offer" was the best way for U.S. workers and managers to sharpen their skills. The Cheese Importers Association also supported HR 1.

Defeat of HR 1 was urged by John G. Lerch, representing 10 trade associations covering such products as toys, rubber footwear, and pottery. Provisions to protect

their industries were requested by Norman Zukowsky of the International Handbag, Luggage, Belt, and Novelty Workers Union, and Gordon W. Sprague of the Western Condensing Co., a dairy products firm.

March 17 -- Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) wrote the Committee suggesting added safeguards for U.S. industries which might be threatened by imports.

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) opposed any provisions which might hurt the textile industry. The House-passed bill "contains provisions which would do injustice not only to the textile industry but also to many other types of American enterprise," he added.

Spokesmen for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Northern Textile Association, and the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute also argued against certain sections of the bill.

UNEMPLOYMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare Special Subcommittee to Investigate Unemployment.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the causes of unemployment in various industries. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 258.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Rep. W.J. Bryan Dorn (D S.C.) and Anthony Valente of the United Textile Workers of America (AFL) discussed the textile industry. B.L. Mojewski, president of an independent petroleum company, discussed unemployment in his industry.

March 14 -- Reps. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) and W. Pat Jennings (D Va.) discussed unemployment in the railroad and coal industries, respectively. Harry See of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) discussed the effect of decreased carloadings of coal on railroad employment.

March 15 -- Gov. Raymond Gary (D Okla.) testified on employment in the oil industry.

March 16 -- Rep. Harry S. Reuss (D Wis.) testified generally, and Gov. William C. Marland (D W. Va.) discussed unemployment in the coal, glass, and pottery industries. Officials of the American Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers, the National Stripper Well Association, and the Pocahontas Operators Association discussed unemployment in the coal, oil and railroad industries.

March 17 -- Officials of textile and mineral groups testified.

STOCK MARKET PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency. CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a study of the stock market. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 262ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 11 -- Gen. Robert E. Wood, Sears, Roebuck & Co., explained the Sears pension plan. He said stock buying by pension funds had "contributed greatly" to raising stock prices. Wood said the fund currently has \$90 million which it would not invest because of uncertainty over market conditions.

Benjamin Graham of the Graham-Newman Investment Corp. and Columbia University said normally Congress should not "meddle with the stock market," but in view of the boom's speculative aspect, Congress should authorize the President to change the rate of the capital gains tax. He favored "a fairly rapid advance" toward putting margin requirements at 100 percent. He said

the current hearings probably helped cause a stock price break, but added it was only one of a number of causes.

March 14 -- William McChesney Martin, Jr., chairman of the Federal Reserve System board of governors and a former president of the New York Stock Exchange, opposed putting stock market trading on an all-cash basis, but declined to say whether the Board was considering any curbs on market activity. He also declined to say whether stock prices were too high, explaining that any expression from him as to price levels might cause adverse repercussions in the economy.

March 15 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey told the Committee its inquiry may be undermining public confidence in the American economy. He said that "criticism" of government agencies and speculation about what Congress might do in the way of "restrictive action" could "easily contribute to a questioning of confidence and uncertainty as to what the future may hold." Humphrey declined to give an opinion on whether stock prices went too high before last week's break. He said he believed revenue might be as great because of increased volume if the capital gains tax were cut in half.

Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said he did not want to harm the American economy, but the Committee's duty was to determine whether stock markets were serving the country's welfare.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said Fulbright's purpose plainly was "to prove stock prices are too high" and that a crash was imminent. He said Fulbright had brought out "very little testimony showing that the economy is in a healthy condition."

March 16 -- J.A. Livingston, financial editor of the Philadelphia Bulletin, said he saw danger of a "boom to doom" cycle in a surge of Wall Street optimism not too different from the one "which led to the poorhouse in 1929."

Dorsey Richardson, chairman of the National Association of Investment Companies, New York, said much market activity stemmed from "the fact that investors with...surplus funds...have become more generally aware of the expansion of the economy...This can scarcely be regarded as undesirable or unhealthy."

March 17 -- Ferdinand Eberstadt, New York investment banker, said: "More disturbing than the present market level are security frauds...which, while not technically fraudulent, are so worthless as to have the same effect on the buyer." He said the Committee's investigation, which he called timely and useful, already had put a "distinctly perceptive" damper on such practices.

SCHOOL AID

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On school aid with emphasis on proposals for emergency assistance to states for school construction. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 205.)

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.) said Administration proposals had so many preliminary requirements that four years would elapse before they had any effect.

March 16 -- Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) said he favored "a modest, sound, federal aid program for school construction."

March 17 -- Reps. Oren Harris (D Ark.) and DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.) discussed the school program.

PERESS CASE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the case of discharged Army dentist Irving Peress. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 258, CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 343ff.)

TESTIMONY -- March 15 -- Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.), presenting a letter from Army Secretary Robert T. Stevens, said the Army was "unwilling to disclose all the facts" about the Peress case.

Maj. Floyd E. Van Sickle, Jr., said that in approving Peress for promotion to major in 1953 he inadvertently "overlooked" a notation on Peress' personnel card that indicated an investigation of the dentist was then underway.

March 16 -- Former Maj. Curtis R. Kirkland admitted he erred in failing to note that Peress did not answer a loyalty question on his application form in 1952. Kirkland said he, with Van Sickle, had "flagged" five other cases of medical applicants who cited the Fifth Amendment on the loyalty question.

Lt. Col. Ronald F. Thomas described how an Army intelligence report forbidding Peress' transfer from any post followed the dentist from New York to Texas to the West Coast to New Jersey. He said Peress' discharge was recommended on April 21, 1953, and not carried out until Feb. 2, 1954.

Lt. Col. James N. Anders of Army Intelligence said the delay in part was a result of the Subcommittee's 1953 Monmouth investigation, which took "almost 100 percent" of his unit's time.

March 17 -- Lt. Col. Chester T. Brown, intelligence officer at Camp Kilmer, said Peress' promotion was granted over his disapproval. He said he waited five months before taking the case to Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, camp commander, because he expected the First Army or the Pentagon to act on his recommendation that Peress be discharged.

Lt. Col. Samuel A. Gordon (Ret.), Brown's predecessor at Kilmer, said he called Peress' case to Brown's attention but nevertheless was admonished by the Army for negligence.

Maj. Vernon McKenzie of the Surgeon General's Office said he protested Peress' promotion. Defense Department counsel Wilber M. Brucker and Stephen N. Jackson said Peress' promotion was required under a law in effect in 1953.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) wrote Stevens March 11 asking what the Army had done about an unnamed major who McCarthy said had belonged to a number of Communist-front groups. Stevens conceded in a March 12 speech at Montclair, N.J., that the Army mishandled the Peress case but said there were no "traitors" involved.

The Defense Department announced March 16 that some 200 servicemen on active duty had taken the Fifth Amendment on loyalty forms.

Appropriations

LABOR

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- March 12 on closed hearings held Feb. 2-23 on fiscal 1956 funds for the Department of Labor and related independent agencies. The independent agencies were Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Interstate Commission on the

Potomac River Basin, National Labor Relations Board, National Mediation Board, and National Railroad Adjustment Board.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 2 -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell requested \$470,116,000 for fiscal 1956, an increase of \$77.3 million over 1955. Mitchell said the increase was due, in part, to new programs in the Department. He cited programs for increasing jobs for older workers and developing manpower mobilization and civil defense plans and programs. He said the biggest increase was \$307,500 in the Bureau of Employment Security for grants to the states, unemployment compensation for veterans, and a new program of unemployment compensation for federal employees.

Feb. 21 -- Guy Farmer, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, said the Board's request of \$8,150,000, was the smallest amount requested since 1949. Farmer said no provisions were included to deal with handling emergency strike votes or for dealing with any amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

INTERIOR

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations Department of Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- March 18 on closed hearings held Jan. 31 - March 2 on fiscal 1956 appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies. The total amount requested for fiscal 1956 was \$313,353,056.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 31 -- Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay urged increased appropriations for water and soil conservation. Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred C. Aandahl said "real progress" was being made in finding ways to purify salt water. He requested \$400,000 for fiscal 1956 to continue research. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 228.)

Feb. 3 -- Glenn L. Emmons, commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, requested an increase of \$5,386,474 over the fiscal 1955 appropriation. This would provide for increased emphasis, he said, in the fields of Indian education, construction, and relocation.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, WELFARE

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPT -- March 17 on closed hearings held Feb. 8-23 on fiscal 1956 funds for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 8 -- Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby said her department's budget totaled \$2,033,125,517 which was \$1,262,425 less than fiscal 1955. Mrs. Hobby said that about 88 percent of the amount requested would go for grants to the states. The additional 12 percent, she said, would be divided among federal activities.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL 1955

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- March 15 reported a bill (HR 4903 -- H Rept 207) to provide certain regular and supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1955 totaling \$855,212,429, a reduction of \$65,311,025 from the \$920,523,454 requested by President Eisenhower.

The legislative branch of the government would receive \$2,824,820, the amount requested. This total included \$1,468,000 to cover salary increases for Members of Congress. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 223.)

The report recommended that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare receive the amount it requested -- \$306,500,000 -- for assistance in operation, maintenance, and construction of schools, and for revised costs in the Social Security program.

The Third Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1954 made \$15 billion available for a program of sharing with farmers the cost of emergency wind erosion control measures in drought areas through 1954. HR 4903 would continue the payments during 1955 out of an uncommitted balance of \$7,147,000, but eliminate the limitation of

\$1.25 an acre as carried in the act of 1954. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 180.)

Assignments

Joint Defense Production Committee Chairman named March 10:

Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.)

Senate Post Office and Civil Service Government Employees Security Program Subcommittee Chairman named March 15:

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.)

House Veterans' Affairs Committee member named March 16:

James A. Haley (D Fla.)



Capitol Quotes

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

The Humphreys--"When the Senator from Louisiana (Russell B. Long) uses the name 'Humphrey' in relation to the tax bill, will he please differentiate between 'George' and 'Hubert'?" Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

"I believe...the Record should show that Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey is a great believer in the 'trickle-down' theory; that is, if relief is given to corporations and businessmen, such relief will trickle down to help the average workingman." Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.)

"Hubert Humphrey is a believer in the 'percolate-up' theory... 'Trickle-down George' and 'Percolate-up Hubert.'" Sen. Humphrey. The foregoing exchange occurred March 11 during Senate debate.

Hucksters--"...the people who have learned how to sell canned peas...are in the business of trying to sell ideas and governmental procedures the same way. The technique is (to) put a label on the idea and then never go behind the label to look at the product. We have to go behind labels. In many instances the labels are phoney and ...dangerously oversimplify the problems." Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), February newsletter.

"...watch with a wary eye pieces of legislation that are represented to you as being very beneficial for your particular group or interests...The obvious concessions to be gained by a particular group are pointed out and blown up by propagandists for the purpose of selling the bill of goods. In the merchandising business it can be called 'puffing one's wares.'" Rep. Walter Rogers (D Texas), March 11 newsletter.

Sufficient Cause--"...if (postmasters) were hired under the merit system, how could they all be Democrats? That is pretty hard for me to explain...(But) they may not be removed except for cause...Does that mean I can say, 'Well, he is a Democrat, and he ought to be taken out.' Would that be sufficient cause?" Earl Wilson (R Ind.), March 15 House speech.

"The fact that a man is a Democrat would be cause for putting him in office but not for taking him out of office." J. Vaughan Gary (D Va.), March 15 House speech.

THE WHITE HOUSE AND SENATORS

Personal Attacks?--"...I was quite shocked...that the chairman of the Democratic National Committee had found it necessary to bring Mrs. Eisenhower's health into the discussion of the political campaign of 1956...the President and Mrs. Eisenhower...have had a touch of cold or flu. That...is not unusual...I think it is most unfortunate and quite irresponsible...to use that as an anvil upon which to beat the question of the Presidential campaign of 1956." William F. Knowland (R Calif.), March 10 Senate speech.

"It seems passing strange to me...that my delightful friends on the other side of the aisle should be so disturbed...In previous Administrations they talked about the President's health, the President's wife, the President's daughter, and the President's piano, and everything else they could think of which concerned the President." Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas), March 10 Senate speech.

Presidential Luncheon--"The freshmen Senators were invited to lunch with the President this week. It was a fairly good lunch, but I don't think he is living quite as high up on the hog as he did last year when we had breast of pheasant and wild rice...Most of the President's conversation was about his farm...He...went into a huddle about forage crops...(and) was also anxious to know the cost per acre. I was tempted to tell him that I would send him an Agriculture Year Book on 'Grasses' which would give him all the dope, and if he would write to his Congressman he might get some payments for soil conservation to help him over the hump. However, I decided it was not the time for wisecracks so I kept my mouth shut." Sen. Norris Cotton (R N.H.), March 10 newsletter.

"Useful" Communication--"...I received a post card from Berkeley...post office clerks...written on a piece of wallboard eight feet long and four feet wide...The big postcard is going to be very useful. Carol has wanted me to reline a closet. When the card has served its purpose as a communication, it will be built into the Allen residence as a permanent part of the building and a constant reminder to look out for the interests of the post office clerks of Berkeley." Rep. John J. Allen, Jr. (R Calif.), March 14 newsletter.



(March 7-14)

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

In This Appendix...

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Bills Acted On A-93

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced A-94

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

NONE

2. Sent to President

- S 929. Authorize armed forces personnel to participate in certain international amateur sports competitions. BENDER (R Ohio). Senate Armed Services reported March 4, amended. Senate passed March 5, amended. House passed March 10.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 667. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to protect timber and other surface values of lands within national forests. ANDERSON (D N.M.). Senate rereferred to Interior and Insular Affairs March 5.
- S 941. Authorize federal land banks to purchase certain remaining assets of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2. Senate passed March 8.
- S 942. Repeal law providing revolving fund for purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2. Senate passed March 8.
- S 1051. Amend Commodity Exchange Act regarding fees for registrations and renewals of certificates. ELLENDER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2. Senate passed March 8.
- S 1254. Create federal commission to study copyright laws and make recommendations for their revision. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate indefinitely postponed March 8.

- S J Res 38. Consent to interstate compact to conserve oil and gas. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) and other Senators. Senate rereferred to Interior and Insular Affairs March 8.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 67. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) and other Senators. Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported March 10, amended.
- S 948. Provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Alaska and U.S. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 11, amended.
- S Res 61. Authorize expenditure of \$250,000 by Committee on Judiciary for study of antitrust laws of U.S. and their administration and interpretation and effect. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10.
- S Res 62. Authorize expenditure of \$154,000 by Committee on Judiciary for study of juvenile delinquency in U.S. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10, amended.
- S Res 64. Authorize expenditure of \$36,500 by Committee on Judiciary to investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees from Communist tyranny to certain western European nations. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10, amended.
- S Res 67. Authorize expenditure of \$30,000 by Committee on Judiciary to make study of narcotics problem in U.S. KILGORE (D W.Va.). Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 21. Senate Rules and Administration reported March 10.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 3014. Authorize armed forces personnel to participate in Pan-American and Olympic games and certain other international amateur sports competitions. MCCORMACK (D Mass.). House Armed Services reported March 10, amended. Tabled when House passed S 929 in lieu, March 10.
- H J Res 252. Make additional appropriation for Department of Justice for fees and expenses of government witnesses for fiscal 1955. ROONEY (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported March 14. House adopted March 14.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 12. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. COOLEY (D N.C.). House Agriculture reported March 10, amended.
- HR 1831. Protect innocent purchasers of converted fungible goods. POAGE (D Texas). House Agriculture reported March 8.
- HR 2121. Provide for relief of certain members of armed forces who were required to pay certain transportation charges covering shipment of household goods and personal effects upon return from overseas. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported March 8.
- HR 3322. Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 re utilization of surplus property for educational and public health purposes. MCCORMACK (D Mass.). House Government Operations reported March 14, amended.
- HR 3336. Amend section of Alaska Railroad Act of March 12, 1914, re leasing period changed from 20 to 50 years. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 10, amended.
- HR 3560. Provide for relief of certain members of Army, Navy and Air Force. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 10.
- HR 3761. Promote national defense by authorizing construction of aeronautical research facilities by National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. DURHAM (D N.C.). House Armed Services reported March 8.
- HR 3952. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agriculture Act of 1939, as amended. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 16, amended. Passed House Feb. 23, amended. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 5, amended.
- HR 4046. Abolish Old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 5.
- HR 4367. Provide for distribution of funds belonging to members of Creek Nation of Indians. EDMONDSON (D Okla.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 10.

HR 4720. Provide incentives for members of uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances. KILDAY (D Texas). House Armed Services reported March 8. House passed, 399-1, March 10.
 HR 4876. Make appropriations for Treasury-Post Office Departments and U. S. Tax Court for 1956. GARY (D Va.). House Appropriations reported March 11.

H J Res 184. Designate May 1, 1955 as Loyalty Day. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) House Judiciary reported March 10.
 H Res 151. Amend rules of House of Representatives to provide for code of fair procedure for committees. DOYLE (D Calif.). House Rules reported March 8.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
Housing & Schools
Safety & Health
Social Security
4. FOREIGN POLICY
Administrative Policy
International Relations
Immigration & Naturalization
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
Defense Policy
Veterans | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
Civil Service
Commemorative
Congress
Constitution, Civil Rights
Crimes, Courts, Prisons
District of Columbia
Indian & Territorial Affairs
Land and Land Transfers
Post Office
Presidential Policy
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Business & Banking
Commerce & Communications
Natural Resources
Public Works & Reclamation
Taxes & Tariffs |
|---|--|

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

Forty-two Senate public bills, introduced Jan. 26 and inadvertently omitted from the Bills Appendix published Feb. 4 are included in this issue.

1. Agriculture

- AIKEN (R VI.) S 1434.....3/14/55. Similar to Ellender (D La.) S 1372.
 CASE (R S.D.) S 1359.....3/8/55. Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to require Secretary of Agriculture to come into agreement with Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of Senate and Committee on Agriculture of House re any sale, exchange, grant or transfer, in excess of 1,500 acres, of land acquired by U.S. under title III of such act. Agriculture.
 CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1325.....3/8/55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re filing false reports on tobacco acreage grown. Agriculture.
 CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1326.....3/8/55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re kinds of tobacco named. Agriculture.
 CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1327.....3/8/55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re tobacco acreage harvested in excess of farm acreage allotment. Agriculture.
 *CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Scott (D N.C.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S 1436.....3/14/55. Preserve tobacco acreage history of farms which voluntarily withdraw from production of tobacco, and provide that benefits of future increases in tobacco acreage allotments shall first be extended to farms on which there have been decreases in such allotments. Agriculture.
 *EASTLAND (D Miss.), Schoeppel (R Kan.) S 752.....1/26/55. Amend section 102 (a) of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to eliminate requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks. Agriculture.
 ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1371.....3/8/55. Promote agricultural development program under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from March 8, 1955 through March 14, 1955.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,440	4,902
Joint Resolutions	55	253
Concurrent Resolutions	16	93
Simple Resolutions	77	176
TOTAL	1,588	5,424

- ELLENDER (D La.) (by request) S 1372.....3/8/55. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.
 HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1396.....3/10/55. Establish conservation acreage reserve, promote conservation and improvement of agricultural soil and water resources, stabilize farmers' income, adjust total agricultural production to consumer and export needs, and maintain abundant and even flow of farm commodities in interstate commerce. Agriculture.
 STENNIS (D Miss.) S 1393.....3/8/55. Amend act entitled "An act to facilitate and simplify work approved April 24, 1950 (64 Stat. 62)." Agriculture.
 THYE (R Minn.) S 1400.....3/10/55. Protect integrity of grade certificates under U.S. Grain Standards Act. Agriculture.
 *YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) S 745.....1/26/55. Encourage durum wheat production through nonrecourse production loans. Agriculture.
 *YOUNG (R N.D.), Ellender (D La.) S 1398.....3/10/55. Strengthen investigation provisions of Commodity Exchange Act. Agriculture.
 ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 4833.....3/10/55. Amend United States Cotton Standards Act re certification of lower quality cotton to be directed by Special Board appointed by Secretary of Agriculture. Agriculture.
 BOYLE (D Ill.) HR 4785.....3/10/55. Require Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to fix minimum standard of 3.5 percent butterfat for whole milk. Commerce.
 CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 4724.....3/8/55. Amend act of April 6, 1949 to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.
 LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 4736.....3/8/55. Enlarge and extend special school milk program. Agriculture.
 SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 4896.....3/14/55. Amend Packers and Stockyards Act to prevent sudden and unreasonable decreases in price of hogs and cattle which are sold at stockyards subject to that act. Agriculture.
 THOMPSON (D La.) HR 4748.....3/8/55. Amend rice marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.
 WATTS (D Ky.) HR 4755.....3/8/55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re flue-cured and other kinds of tobacco. Agriculture.
 WATTS (D Ky.) HR 4756.....3/8/55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re tobacco acreage harvested in excess of farm acreage allotment. Agriculture.
 WATTS (D Ky.) HR 4757.....3/8/55. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended re filing of false reports on acreage of tobacco grown. Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

- BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 1341.....3/8/55. Require that budget shall include each year special analysis of certain long-term construction and development projects. Appropriations.
 MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1393.....3/10/55. Repeal provision of Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, which requires recoupment of certain federal funds spent for school construction. Appropriations.

GARY (D Va.) HR 4876.....3/11/55. Make appropriations for Treasury and Post Office Departments, and Tax Court of U.S. for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. Appropriations.
ROONEY (R N.Y.) H J Res 252.....3/14/55. Make additional appropriation for Department of Justice for fiscal year 1955.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1439.....3/14/55. Similar to Thyne (R Minn.) S 1426.
MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1412.....3/11/55. Authorize Public Housing Commissioner to enter into agreements with local public housing authorities for admission of elderly widows, widowers, or single person to federally assisted low-rent housing projects. Banking and Currency.
THYNE (R Minn.) S 1426.....3/14/55. Amend title IV of Public Law 815, 81st Congress, to extend operation of such title and authorize assistance to certain school districts providing free public education for children residing on federal property situated outside such school districts. Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

EASTLAND (D Miss.) S 1354.....3/8/55. Provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for states bordering on Gulf of Mexico. Commerce.
*HILL (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Langer (R N.D.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Young (R N.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Ives (R N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Douglas (D Ill.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Kennedy (D Mass.), McNamara (D Mich.), Clements (D Ky.), Hennings (D Mo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.) S J Res 46.....2/18/55. Provide for objective, thorough and nationwide analysis and re-evaluation of human and economic problems of mental illness. Labor.
PORTTELL (R Conn.) S 724.....1/26/55. Establish Commission on Mental Health and provide for study of problems of mental illness and for development of national mental-health program. Labor.
JACKSON (R Calif.) HR 4806.....3/10/55. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.
KILGORE (D Texas) HR 4809.....3/10/55. Provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for states bordering on Gulf of Mexico. Merchant Marine.
MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 4815.....3/10/55. Similar to Smith (R Wis.) HR 4746.
NELSON (R Maine) HR 4741.....3/8/55. Encourage prevention of air and water pollution by allowing cost of treatment works for abatement of air and stream pollution to be amortized at accelerated rate for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.
PRIEST (D Tenn.) HR 4743.....3/8/55. Authorize five-year program of grants for construction of medical education and research facilities. Commerce.
SMITH (R Wis.) HR 4746.....3/8/55. Amend act entitled "An act authorizing federal participation in cost of protecting shores of publicly owned property" approved Aug. 13, 1946. Public Works.
ZELENKO (D N.Y.) HR 4832.....3/10/55. Amend Safety Appliance Acts to provide increased safety for employees and travelers upon railroads. Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 1344.....3/8/55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to dentists. Finance.
LONG (D La.) S 747.....1/26/55. Enable states to provide for increased financial need of persons receiving assistance under public assistance plans established pursuant to Social Security Act. Finance.
*MUNDT (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.) S 719.....1/26/55. Increase, in case of children who are attending school, from 18 to 21 years age until which child's insurance benefits may be received under title II of Social Security Act. Finance.
BEAMER (R Ind.) HR 4879.....3/14/55. Similar to Priest (D Tenn.) HR 4744.
BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4787.....3/10/55. Create Committee on Railroad Retirement Policy. Commerce.
BYRD (D W.Va.) HR 4834.....3/10/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide disability insurance benefits for totally disabled individuals. Ways and Means.

DOYLE (D Calif.) HR 4800.....3/10/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable at age 60 in lieu of age 65. Ways and Means.
FOGARTY (D R.I.) H Res 172.....3/10/55. Authorize creation of Select Committee on Problems of Aging. Rules.
HAYS (D Ohio) HR 4803.....3/10/55. Amend Social Security Act to reduce for purposes of old-age and survivors' insurance benefits age requirement from age 65 to 60. Ways and Means.
KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 4807.....3/10/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits may become payable thereunder. Ways and Means.
PRIEST (D Tenn.) HP 4744.....3/8/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following month of enactment of acts. Commerce.
VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 4752.....3/8/55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of dentistry. Ways and Means.
WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 4825.....3/10/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that widow who loses her widow's benefits by remarriage may again become entitled to such benefits if her husband dies within one year after such remarriage. Ways and Means.
WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 4828.....3/10/55. Similar to Priest (D Tenn.) HR 4744.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 1405.....3/11/55. Amend section 9 (a) of Trading with Enemy Act, as amended re U.S. authorization in time of emergency to require sale of property by noncitizen of U.S. Judiciary.
KILGORE (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1389.....3/10/55. Further amend act of Jan. 2, 1947 entitled "An act to provide for prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries." Judiciary.
McCARTHY (R Wis.) S Res 75.....3/11/55. Express sense of Senate that President should take action as is necessary to repudiate Yalta agreement and relieve U.S. of all commitments undertaken by it in such agreement. Foreign Relations.
WILEY (R Wis.) S 750.....1/26/55. Require registration of certain persons who have knowledge of or have received instruction or assignment in espionage, counterespionage or sabotage service or tactics of foreign government or foreign political party. Judiciary.
REUSS (D Wis.) HR 4893.....3/14/55. Establish program of grants to states for development of fine arts programs and projects to establish program of cultural interchange with foreign countries to meet challenge of competitive coexistence with communism. Labor.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

LANGER (R N.D.) S 720.....1/26/55. Provide for relief of certain Pakistani aliens. Judiciary.
DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 4797.....3/10/55. Make general revisions in laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.
HOLTZMAN (D N.Y.) HR 4805.....3/10/55. Similar to Diggs (D Mich.) HR 4797.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

*SYMINGTON (D Mo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bridges (R N.H.), Capehart (R Ind.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ellender (D La.), Ervin (D N.C.), Gore (D Tenn.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Morse (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), P.atter (R Mich.), Portell (R Conn.), Robertson (D Va.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Thyne (R Minn.), Young (R N.D.), Hennings (D Mo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Johnston (D S.C.) S Res 71.....3/2/55. Request President of U.S. to present to UN proposal to explore possibilities of limiting proportion of every nation's resources devoted to military purposes and to increase steadily proportion devoted to improving living levels of people. Foreign Relations.
WIDNALL (R N.J.) H Res 175.....3/10/55. Favor reduction of armaments with view to improving world living standards. Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

- *CAPEHART (R Ind.) Curtis (R Neb.) S 1437.....3/14/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act by clarifying definition of "employee". Labor.
- *PAYNE (R Maine), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 738.....1/26/55. Provide for amendment of Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act (49 Stat. 2036) as amended re minimum wages. Labor.
- BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 4877.....3/14/55. Provide for assistance to state agencies administering laws in their efforts to promote, establish, and maintain safe work places and practices in industry, thereby reducing human suffering and financial loss and increasing production through safeguarding available manpower. Labor.
- DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 4796.....3/10/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1.25. Labor.
- O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 4818.....3/10/55. Amend National Labor Relations Act, as amended re forcing employer to join labor or employer organization. Labor.
- O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 4819.....3/10/55. Amend Davis-Bacon Act re specifications for contracts in excess of \$2,000 for public buildings. Labor.
- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 4843.....3/10/55. Similar to O'Konaki (R Wis.) HR 4819.
- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 4844.....3/10/55. Similar to Withrow (R Wis.) HR 4826.
- WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 4826.....3/10/55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act 1947 re forcing employer to join labor or employer organization. Labor.
- WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 4827.....3/10/55. Similar to O'Konaki (R Wis.) HR 4819.
- ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 4829.....3/10/55. Similar to Withrow (R Wis.) HR 4826.
- ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 4830.....3/10/55. Similar to O'Konaki (R Wis.) HR 4819.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- FREAR (D Del.) S 1420.....3/14/55. Provide that daily ration of personnel in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard shall include at least one quart of milk per day. Armed Services.
- KERR (D Okla.) S 1345.....3/8/55. Readjust equitably retirement benefits of certain individuals on Emergency Officers' Retired List. Armed Services.
- KILGORE (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1387.....3/10/55. Further amend Military Personnel Claims Act of 1945 re reconsideration of claims heretofore settled in amount of \$2,500 by reason of maximum limitation. Judiciary.
- KILGORE (D W.Va.) (by request) S 1388.....3/10/55. Provide for relief of certain members of Army, Navy, and Air Force. Judiciary.
- PAYNE (R Maine) S 1419.....3/14/55. Lower age requirements re optional retirement of persons serving in Coast Guard who served in former Lighthouse Service. Commerce.
- THYE (R Minn.) S 705.....1/26/55. Provide that persons serving in armed forces on Jan. 31, 1955 may continue to accrue educational benefits under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Labor.
- BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 4776.....3/10/55. Provide additional compensation for members of uniformed services during certain periods of combat duty. Armed Services.
- BROOKS (D La.) HR 4786.....3/10/55. Define service as member of Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active military service under certain conditions. Armed Services.
- HALE (R Maine) HR 4801.....3/10/55. Authorize appointment of Reserve midshipmen in U.S. Navy. Armed Services.
- KILDAY (D Texas) HR 4720.....3/8/55. Provide incentives for members of uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances. Armed Services.
- LANE (D Mass.) HR 4810.....3/10/55. Credit to active and retired officers of Medical Department of Army all service performed as interns in Army hospitals on civilian-employee status. Armed Services.
- MCCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 4886.....3/14/55. Provide that active service in Army and Air Force shall be included in determining eligibility for retirement of certain commissioned officers of Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Armed Services.
- PELLEY (R Wash.) HR 4890.....3/14/55. Extend to members of Air National Guard and their survivors certain benefits presently available to certain other members of Reserve components of armed forces and their survivors. Armed Services.
- REES (R Kan.) HR 4892.....3/14/55. Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of July 1, 1954 to assure availability of materials essential to national security. Ways and Means.
- WINSTEAD (D Miss.) HR 4848.....3/10/55. Provide for strengthening of Reserve Forces. Armed Services.

VETERANS

- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 740.....1/26/55. Extend for additional five years authority to make, guarantee, and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Labor.
- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1421.....3/14/55. Liberalize definition of "widow of World War I veteran" governing payment of compensation or pension. Finance.
- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1422.....3/14/55. Provide certain benefits for persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Mexico or on its borders during period beginning Dec. 8, 1910 and ending April 6, 1917. Finance.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1369.....3/8/55. Amend section 302 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended re establishment of boards to determine physical fitness of certain members of armed forces. Labor.
- *SMITH (R N.J.), Purtell (R Conn.), Allott (R Colo.) S 1418.....3/14/55. Amend title IV of Veterans Readjustment Act by placing limit on time within which veterans may be paid special unemployment compensation benefits provided by title IV. Labor.
- DENTON (D Ind.) HR 4794.....3/10/55. Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pensions for permanently and totally disabled wartime veterans and for widows and children of veterans of World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict. Veterans.
- DENTON (D Ind.) H J Res 249.....3/10/55. Place certain individuals who served in armed forces of U.S. in Moro Province, including Mindanao and islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902 and their survivors in same status as those who served in armed forces during Philippine Insurrection and their survivors. Veterans.
- DORN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4836.....3/10/55. Provide that membership in Fascist Party of Italy shall not of itself cause forfeiture of benefits under laws administered by Veterans Administration. Veterans.
- DORN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4837.....3/10/55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended, to increase limit of amounts payable thereunder in connection with funeral and burial of deceased veterans. Veterans.
- DORN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4838.....3/10/55. Increase income limitations governing payment of non-service-connected pension. Veterans.
- DORN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4839.....3/10/55. Increase rates of compensation payable to disabled veterans. Veterans.
- DORN (D S.C.) (by request) HR 4840.....3/10/55. Provide pension for widows and children of deceased veterans of World War II or of service on and after June 27, 1950 on same basis as pension is provided for widows and children of deceased veterans of World War I. Veterans.
- MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 4738.....3/8/55. Provide for recognition of Polish Legion of American Veterans by Secretary of Defense and Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Veterans.
- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 4895.....3/14/55. Amend Part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide 15-percent increase in compensation which may be earned by veterans pursuing training under such part without reduction in their subsistence allowances. Veterans.
- WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4754.....3/8/55. Redefine eligibility for membership in AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II). Judiciary.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

- GREEN (D R.I.) S 1413.....3/11/55. Amend act establishing Commission of Fine Arts re funds appropriated to enable Commission to carry out functions. Rules.
- HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 1331.....3/8/55. Provide for national cemetery in state of Arizona. Interior.
- *MARTIN (R Pa.), Kerr (D Okla.), Potter (R Mich.) S 1381.....3/8/55. Incorporate Society of 28th Division. Judiciary.
- ALLEN (R Ill.) HR 4721.....3/8/55. Create distinguished decoration to be known as Washington Order of Merit. Banking and Currency.
- BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4782.....3/10/55. Change name of Fort Randall Reservoir in state of South Dakota to Lake Evans. Public Works.
- CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 4727.....3/8/55. Permit issuance of flag to friend or associate of deceased veteran where it is not claimed by next of kin. Veterans.
- GEORGE (R Kan.) HR 4729.....3/8/55. Designate lake created by Fall River Reservoir in state of Kansas as Lake Meyer. Public Works.
- KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 4733.....3/8/55. Incorporate Veterans of World War I of U.S.A. Judiciary.
- KING (D Calif.) H J Res 253.....3/14/55. Provide for official acknowledgement of act of homing pigeon GI Joe in carrying vital message during World War II. Armed Services.
- RHODES (R Ariz.) HR 4745.....3/8/55. Provide for national cemeteries in state of Arizona. Interior.
- UDALL (D Ariz.) HR 4749.....3/8/55. Similar to Rhodes (R Ariz.) HR 4745.

CIVIL SERVICE

- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1424.....3/14/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to provide annuities for widows of officers and employees separated from service with title to deferred annuity who die before having established valid claim for annuity. Civil Service.
- *MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Butler (R Md.), S 1370.....3/8/55. Amend P L 410, 78th Congress, re compensation for overtime, Sunday, and holiday work of employees of U.S. Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division. Labor.
- NEELY (D W Va.) S 1409.....3/11/55. Provide increased annuities to certain civilian officials and employees who performed service in construction of Panama Canal. Civil Service.
- LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 4735.....3/8/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for widows of certain former federal employees who had rendered 25 years of service. Civil Service.
- McCORMACK (D Mass.) (by request) HR 4737.....3/8/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for retirement of certain officers and employees involuntarily separated from positions excepted from classified civil service. Civil Service.
- PELLY (R Wash.) HR 4742.....3/8/55. Amend Classification Act of 1949 re exclusion of crafts, trades and labor positions therefrom. Civil Service.
- REES (R Kan.) HR 4820.....3/10/55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government, and authorize President to establish maximum number of positions under section 505 of Classification Act. Civil Service.
- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) HR 4831.....3/10/55. Amend Federal Employers' Liability Act re liability of common carriers by railroad to their employees in certain cases. Judiciary.

COMMEMORATIVE

- CARLSON (R Kan.) S 737.....1/26/55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Fort Wallace, in Wallace County, Kan. as national monument. Interior.
- CARLSON (R Kan.) S 1335.....3/8/55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress as to advisability of establishing Huron Cemetery, Kansas City, Kan. as national monument. Interior.
- *IVES (R N.Y.), Lehman (D N.Y.) S 732.....1/26/55. Promote public cooperation in rehabilitation and preservation of nation's important historic properties in New York City area. Interior.
- McCARTHY (R Wis.) S J Res 54.....3/8/55. Authorize President of U.S.A. to proclaim Oct. 11, 1955, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1394.....3/10/55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late E.S. Paxson. Civil Service.
- MUNDT (R S.D.) S 1395.....3/10/55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish commission for celebration of 200th anniversary of birth of Alexander Hamilton" approved Aug. 20, 1954. Judiciary.
- MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 4812.....3/10/55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of memory of Amelia Earhart. Civil Service.
- SPENCE (D Ky.) HR 4945.....3/10/55. Authorize issuance of special stamp commemorative of 125th anniversary of establishment of savings and loan associations in America. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

- BRIDGES (R N.H.) S 1343.....3/8/55. Require bills and resolutions authorizing appropriations reported by committees of Congress to be accompanied by estimate of probable cost of legislation. Rules.
- DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 709.....1/26/55. Authorize release of personnel files of federal officers and employees to congressional committees at request of such officers and employees. Civil Service.
- *LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Morse (D Ore.) S Res 77.....3/14/55. Amend paragraph 1 of rule XXVII of Standing Rules of Senate re rule for consideration of conference reports. Rules.
- MUNDT (R S.D.) S Res 42.....1/26/55. Amend Standing Rules of Senate re procedure for calling special meetings of committees. Rules.
- BURLESON (D Texas) H J Res 250.....3/10/55. Amend joint resolution of March 25, 1953, re electrical or mechanical office equipment for use of Members, officers and committees of House of Representatives. Administration.
- BURLESON (D Texas) H Res 174.....3/10/55. Amend Rules of House of Representatives to increase pay of witnesses. Rules.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- *DANIEL (D Texas), Humphrey (D Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), McClellan (D Ark.), Jenner (R Ind.), Ives (R N.Y.), Anderson (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.), Neely (D W.Va.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.), Williams (R Del.), Neuberger (D Ore.) S J Res 31.....1/26/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.
- *HOLLAND (D Fla.), Smathers (D Fla.), George (D Ga.), Ellender (D La.), Long (D La.), McClellan (D Ark.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Ervin (D N.C.), Scott (D N.C.), Thurmond (D S.C.) S J Res 29.....1/26/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re qualification of electors. Judiciary.
- *KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Daniel (D Texas), Neuberger (D Ore.), Cotton (R N.H.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Ervin (D N.C.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hill (D Ala.) S J Res 30.....1/26/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. providing for election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.
- CHURCH (R Ill.) H J Res 247.....3/8/55. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re any appropriation or provision may be approved or disapproved in same appropriation bill by President. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- BUTLER (R Md.) S 1392.....3/10/55. Amend subsection (e) (1) of section 13A of Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to change from 2 years to 3 years standard contained therein re past affiliations of individuals conducting management of certain organizations. Judiciary.
- *KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Langer (R N.D.), Hennings (D Mo.) S 728.....1/26/55. Provide assistance to and cooperation with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for control of juvenile delinquency. Labor.
- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1390.....3/10/55. Improve enforcement of laws pertaining to gambling by suppressing transmission of certain gambling information. Commerce.
- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1423.....3/14/55. Prohibit certain acts and transactions re gambling materials. Judiciary.
- KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 734.....1/26/55. Amend title 18, U.S.C. section 871 to provide penalties for threats against President-elect and Vice President. Judiciary.
- SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1402.....3/10/55. Authorize mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile for U.S. marshals and their deputies for travel on official business. Judiciary.
- STENNIS (D Miss.) S 1440.....3/14/55. Make provision re appointments to Supreme Court. Judiciary.
- ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 4777.....3/10/55. Similar to Hyde (R Md.) HR 4732.
- BURNSIDE (D W.Va.) HR 4790.....3/10/55. Provide for assistance to and cooperation with states in strengthening and improving state and local programs for control of juvenile delinquency. Labor.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4792.....3/10/55. Amend section 372 of title 28 U.S.C. re retirement of judges who do not voluntarily resign due to disability. Judiciary.
- CURTIS (R Mass.) HR 4728.....3/8/55. Make unauthorized wiretapping criminal offense. Judiciary.
- DODD (D Conn.) HR 4799.....3/10/55. Require that any vacancies or absences in membership of Supreme Court shall be temporarily filled by circuit judges in order that all decisions of Supreme Court shall be participated in by full Court. Judiciary.
- HYDE (R Md.) HR 4732.....3/8/55. Provide for jury trials in condemnation proceedings in U.S. district courts. Judiciary.
- MOSS (D Calif.) HR 4889.....3/14/55. Provide for appointment of district judge for northern district of California. Judiciary.
- VELDE (R Ill.) HR 4753.....3/8/55. Amend subsection (e) (1) of section 13 A of Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 to change from 2 years to 3 years standard contained therein re past affiliations of individuals conducting management of certain organizations, Un-American Activities.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
- BEALL (R Md.) S J Res 55.....3/1/55. Control number of licenses issued in D.C. for operation of motor vehicles for hire (taxicabs). D.C.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S 1349.....3/8/55. Establish internal revenue district consisting solely of D.C. Finance.
- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) S 727.....1/26/55. Adjust salaries of judges of municipal court of appeals for D.C. and salaries of judges of municipal court for D.C. D.C.
- BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4880.....3/14/55. Provide mandatory life sentence for any person convicted in D.C. of felony for fourth time. D.C.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 4789.....3/10/55. Provide for construction of certain government buildings in D.C. Public Works.
 MORRISON (D La.) HR 4841.....3/10/55. Authorize Administrator of General Services to dispose of certain real property in D.C. Public Works.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 729.....1/26/55. Make provision re restrictions applicable to Indians of Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. Interior.
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 742.....1/26/55. Improve administration of public airports in territory of Alaska. Commerce.
 *MURRAY (D Mont.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Welker (R Idaho), Mansfield (D Mont.), Young (R N.D.), Morse (D Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Barrett (R Wyo.) S 1373.....3/8/55. Promote economic use of Indian lands, alleviate and adjust heirship problem involved in Indian trust or restricted allotments. Interior.
 MURRAY (D Mont.) S 1408.....3/11/55. Authorize sale of certain land in Alaska to Pacific Northern Timber Co. Interior.
 THYE (R Minn.) S 704.....1/26/55. Provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Indians and Indian communities in southern part of Minnesota. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 4781.....3/10/55. Authorize territory of Alaska to incur indebtedness. Interior.
 BERRY (R S.D.) HR 4783.....3/10/55. Authorize execution of mortgages and deeds of trust on individual Indian trust or restricted land. Interior.
 HALEY (D Fla.) HR 4802.....3/10/55. Similar to Berry (R S.D.) HR 4783.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 1340.....3/8/55. Authorize conveyance by quitclaim deed of certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Texas. Public Works.
 LONG (D La.) S 748.....1/26/55. Prohibit U.S. from acquiring mineral interests in lands acquired by it except when necessary to serve purpose for which such lands are acquired. Interior.
 MUNDT (R S.D.) S 718.....1/26/55. Provide for return to former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with Fort Randall Dam project, Oahe Dam project, Gavins Points Dam project of mineral, oil or gas interests in such lands. Interior.
 *STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.) S 1384.....3/8/55. Provide that Secretary of Army shall return certain mineral interests in land acquired by him for flood-control purposes, to former owners of such land. Public Works.
 THURMOND (D S.C.) S 701.....1/26/55. Release certain restrictions on certain real property heretofore granted to city of Charleston, S.C. by U.S.A. Armed Services.
 *YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) S 746.....1/26/55. Provide for return to former owners of certain lands, including Indian tribal lands, acquired in connection with Garrison Dam project of mineral interests in such lands. Interior.
 YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1397.....3/10/55. Provide for conveyance to St. Mary's Mission of certain lands on Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation. Interior.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 4788.....3/10/55. Provide for disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways. Public Works.
 HYDE (R Md.) HR 4864.....3/14/55. Provide for relief of city of Frederick, Md. Judiciary.
 HYDE (R Md.) HR 4865.....3/14/55. Transfer ownership to Allegany County, Md. of bridge loaned to such county by Bureau of Public Roads. Public Works.
 LONG (D La.) HR 4811.....3/10/55. Provide that Housing and Home Finance Administrator shall convey to state of Louisiana all right, title, and interest of U.S. in and to certain land, together with any improvements thereon, located in Parish of Rapides, La. Banking and Currency.
 STEED (D Okla.) HR 4747.....3/8/55. Provide that reversionary interests in U.S. in certain lands formerly conveyed to city of Chandler, Okla. shall be quitclaimed to such city. Interior.

POST OFFICE

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 710.....1/26/55. Establish postal ratemaking procedure in Post Office Department. Civil Service.
 JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1329.....3/8/55. Require certain specifications to be included in star route and screen vehicle service contracts and in advertisements for bids on such contracts. Civil Service.
 JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1330.....3/8/55. Make provision re renewal and adjustment of star route and screen vehicle service contracts. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) S 1404.....3/11/55. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover postmasters, officers and employees of Post Office Department, contractors with Post Office Department and mail clerks of armed forces. Civil Service.
 YOUNG (R N.D.) S 744.....1/26/55. Authorize expansion of post office facilities at Williston, N.D. Public Works.

ALEXANDER (D N.C.) HR 4778.....3/10/55. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover postmasters, officers, and employees of Post Office Department, contractors with Post Office Department and mail clerks of armed forces. Civil Service.
 BASS (D Tenn.) HR 4878.....3/14/55. Provide for establishment of post office at Dover, Tenn. Public Works.
 KILGORE (D Texas) HR 4808.....3/10/55. Provide for transmission through mail of keys and identification cards. Civil Service.
 MURRAY (D Tenn.) HR 4817.....3/10/55. Make provision re payment of money orders re no payment shall be made after six years from date of original issue. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

MORSE (D Ore.) S Res 76.....3/11/55. Express sense of Senate that it does not favor sale of facilities as recommended in report of Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission. Banking and Currency.
 DOYLE (D Calif.) H Res 171.....3/10/55. Disapprove proposed sale to Shell Oil Co. of certain synthetic rubber facilities as recommended by Rubber Disposal Commission report. Armed Services.
 PATMAN (D Texas) H Res 170.....3/10/55. Declare that House of Representatives does not favor sale of facilities as recommended in report of Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission submitted to Congress on Jan. 24, 1955. Armed Services.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

*GREEN (D R.I.), Bush (R Conn.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Pastore (D R.I.), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) S 1427.....3/14/55. Repeal certain legislation re purchase of silver to stop mandatory purchases of silver required by certain laws. Banking and Currency.
 *HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Kennedy (D Mass.) S 751.....1/26/55. Provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises made necessary by trade policy of U.S. Finance.
 HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1351.....3/8/55. Provide means whereby domestic producers who are injured by increased imports resulting from trade-agreements concessions may obtain preferences in bidding for government contracts. Finance.
 KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 733.....1/26/55. Amend Clayton Act by granting right of action to U.S. to recover damages under antitrust laws. Judiciary.
 MCCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1374.....3/8/55. Provide for termination of government operations which are in competition with private enterprise. Government Operations.
 CARRIGG (R Pa.) HR 4881.....3/14/55. Extend Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 2 years. Ways and Means.
 CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 4791.....3/10/55. Amend section 40 of Bankruptcy Act to increase salaries for part-time and full-time referees. Judiciary.
 KEARNS (R N.Y.) H Res 168.....3/8/55. Create select committee to determine extent to which individuals and business enterprises in U.S. have lost earnings as result of reciprocal-trade-program. Rules.
 WALTER (D Pa.) HR 4824.....3/10/55. Define application of Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts to certain pricing practices. Judiciary.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRUCKER (R Ohio) S 723.....1/26/55. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to provide civil liability for violations of such act by common carriers, motor vehicle and freight forwarders. Commerce.
 BRIDGES (R N.H.) S Con Res 16.....3/11/55. Establish joint committee to study aspects of common system of air navigation. Commerce.
 DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 711.....1/26/55. Amend part II of Interstate Commerce Act to provide for filing of equipment trust agreements and other documents evidencing or relating to lease, mortgage, conditional, sale, or bailment of trucks and trailers. Commerce.
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 741.....1/26/55. Amend title XII of Merchant Marine Act, 1936 re war-risk insurance to repeal provision which would terminate authority to provide insurance under such title. Commerce.
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 743.....1/26/55. Authorize biennial inspection of hulls and boilers of cargo vessels. Commerce.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1377.....3/8/55. Further define national transportation policy. Commerce.
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1378.....3/8/55. Clarify and consolidate authority to require establishment, maintenance and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in or over navigable waters of U.S. Commerce.
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1379.....3/8/55. Amend definition of "airman" in Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Commerce.
 MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1380.....3/8/55. Authorize imposition of civil penalties for violation of security provisions of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Commerce.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 4814.....3/10/55. Amend section 315 of Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit liability from being imposed upon licensee because of defamatory statements made in broadcast by political candidate unless such licensee participates in such broadcast with intent to defame. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.) S 712.....1/26/55. Amend section 7 (h) of Natural Gas Act. Commerce.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 4594.....3/14/55. Repeal certain laws re timber and stone on public domain. Interior.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 4597.....3/14/55. Provide for establishment of trout hatchery immediately below Norfolk Dam on Northfork River, Ark. Merchant Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

BENNETT (R Utah) S 722.....1/26/55. Authorize certain improvement of Weber Basin, Utah for flood control. Public Works.

*CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.) S 1358.....3/8/55. Authorize modification of flood control project for Missouri River agricultural levee unit 513-512-R Richardson County, Neb. Public Works.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Carlson (R Kan.) S 730.....1/26/55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Kansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into compact re interest in and apportionment of waters of Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such states. Interior.

*KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.), McClellan (D Ark.), Fulbright (D Ark.) S 731.....1/26/55. Grant consent of Congress to states of Arkansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into compact re their interests in and apportionment of waters of Arkansas River and tributaries as they affect such states. Interior.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Neely (D W.Va.) S 736.....1/26/55. Provide transcontinental superhighway with alternate sections. Public Works.
 *KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Bible (D Nev.), Malone (R Nev.), S 1391.....3/10/55. Grant consent of Congress to states of California and Nevada to negotiate and enter into compact re distribution and use of waters of Truckee, Carson, and Walker Rivers, Lake Tahoe, and tributaries of such rivers and lake in such states. Interior.

*LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) S 749.....1/26/55. Authorize construction of Mississippi River-Gulf outlet. Public Works.

*MORSE (D Ore.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Douglas (D Ill.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Gore (D Tenn.), Green (D R.I.), Jennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neely (D W.Va.), Scott (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.), Young (R N.D.) S 1333.....3/8/55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Interior.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 4779.....3/10/55. Authorize construction of certain flood-control improvements on Lake Erie. Public Works.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 4780.....3/10/55. Declare inundation of property because of, or aggravated by, wind, waves or tidal effects on Great Lakes to be properly within flood-control activities of federal government. Public Works.

EROYHILL (R Va.) HR 4722.....3/8/55. Amend Public Buildings Act of 1949 to eliminate one-year limitation on period of leases of space for federal agencies in D.C. Public Works.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 4723.....3/8/55. Amend Reclamation Project Act of 1939 removing authorization of projects by Secretary of Interior. Interior.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 4796.....3/10/55. Provide that Secretary of Army shall review reports on Pigeon Creek, Ind. to determine feasibility of constructing flood-control reservoir. Public Works.

GREEN (D Ore.) HR 4730.....3/8/55. Similar to Pfof (D Idaho) HR 4719.

KING (D Pa.) HR 4734.....3/8/55. Amend provisions of River and Harbor Act of 1954 which authorize Secretary of Army to reimburse local

interests for work done on dredging project at Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors, Calif. during period ending on July 1, 1953, by extending that period of Nov. 7, 1953. Public Works.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 4739.....3/8/55. Similar to Pfof (D Idaho) HR 4719.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 4740.....3/8/55. Similar to Pfof (D Idaho) HR 4719.

PFOF (D Idaho) HR 4719.....3/8/55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Hells Canyon Dam on Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Interior.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

*CARLSON (R Kan.), Thye (R Minn.) S 1336.....3/8/55. Provide for refund or credit for tax on gasoline used or resold for certain farm equipment. Finance.

CASE (R S.D.) S 1360.....3/8/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for refunds to farmers of amounts of tax paid on gasoline used by them in farming operations. Finance.

MARTIN (R Pa.) S 1365.....3/8/55. Amend section 4091 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re imposition of tax upon lubricating oils and amend section 6416 (b) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re overpayments of tax. Finance.

NEELY (D W.Va.) S 726.....1/26/55. Amend paragraph 1513 of Tariff Act of 1930 re toy marbles. Finance.

BLITCH (D Ga.) HR 4794.....3/10/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide revised rate of duty on jute backing for tufted rugs and carpets. Ways and Means.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 4835.....3/10/55. Provide for refund or credit for tax on gasoline used or resold for certain farm equipment. Ways and Means.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 4725.....3/8/55. Repeal sections 452 and 462 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re prepaid income and reserves for estimated expenses. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 4882.....3/14/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exempt from tax transportation of persons to and from Mexico, to and from Central America, and to and from West Indies. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) HR 4793.....3/10/55. Provide tax equity through taxation of cooperative corporations and provide tax credits for recipients of dividends from genuine cooperatives. Ways and Means.

DAVIS (D Tenn.) H J Res 248.....3/8/55. Provide tax equity through taxation of cooperative corporations and provide tax credits for recipients of dividends from genuine cooperatives. Ways and Means.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 4795.....3/10/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline which is used to operate or propel farm equipment. Ways and Means.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 4883.....3/14/55. Establish general policy re payments to state and local governments on account of federal real property and tangible personal property by providing for taxation of certain federal property and for payments in connection with certain other federal property. Interior.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 4731.....3/8/55. Make provision re tax treatment to be afforded under section 117 (j) (3) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 in certain cases involving sale, exchange or conversion of land with unharvested crops thereon. Ways and Means.

HERLONG (D Fla.) HR 4504.....3/10/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to authorize refund of manufacturers' excise taxes paid on gasoline used exclusively for non-highway purposes. Ways and Means.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 4887.....3/14/55. Provide that federal real property used primarily for production of commodities of type commonly produced by private enterprise shall be subject to state and local real property taxation. Interior.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 4813.....3/10/55. Make provision re federal estate and gift tax treatment of bequests and gifts to certain hospitals. Ways and Means.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 4898.....3/14/55. Similar to Cole (R N.Y.) HR 4835.

MURRAY (D Ill.) HR 4816.....3/10/55. Provide exemptions to taxpayers who support aged dependents. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 4726.....3/8/55. Similar to Cooper (D Tenn.) HR 4725.

REES (R Kan.) HR 4891.....3/14/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to authorize refund of manufacturers' excise taxes paid on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively for agricultural purposes. Ways and Means.

REUSS (D Wis.) HR 4842.....3/10/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reduce amount of income tax payable in case of individual 65 years of age or over who sells his home and does not acquire new one. Ways and Means.

SADLAK (R Conn.) HR 4821.....3/10/55. Amend section 23 (k) (4) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 re definition of "nonbusiness debt". Ways and Means.

SHELLEY (D Calif.) HR 4822.....3/10/55. Similar to Mailliard (R Calif.) HR 4813.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 4750.....3/8/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that individual may deduct amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education for education of any dependent of such individual. Ways and Means.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 4751.....3/8/55. Increase from \$600 to \$700 personal income tax exemption of taxpayer including exemption for spouse, exemption for dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness. Ways and Means.

VANIK (D Ohio) HR 4823.....3/10/55. Repeal provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which give tax preference to individuals who receive dividends. Ways and Means.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) HR 4846.....3/10/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm tractors or farm machinery or for other agricultural purposes. Ways and Means.

WILSON (R Ind.) HR 4847.....3/10/55. Prevent discrimination against fiscal year taxpayers re depletion allowance. Ways and Means.



Late Developments

March 18, 1955

Late developments of the week ending March 18, briefly summarized on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the March 25 Weekly Report.

CAMPBELL CONFIRMED -- The Senate March 18 by voice vote confirmed the nomination of Joseph Campbell as U.S. Comptroller General. Confirmation followed a debate during which some opposition to Campbell's confirmation was expressed. The Government Operations Committee March 10 approved the nomination by a 7-3 vote.

STOCK MARKET PROBE -- Harlow H. Curtice, president of General Motors Corp., March 18 told Senate Banking and Currency stock market investigators that the automobile industry "is even more competitive today than at any time in its 50-year history." His statement was in answer to Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), who had said GM could cut its prices so far as to force major competitors out of business. Fulbright also said, in answer to criticism by GOP Chairman Leonard W. Hall, that "professional Republicans" were trying to create partisan politics in the market probe because they lacked confidence in the American economy.

DULLES ON YALTA PAPERS -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles March 18 said publication of the Yalta papers would not make diplomacy among free nations any more difficult. Dulles said the essential facts of the Yalta Conference were already published in books of Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, and former Secretaries of State James F. Byrnes and Edward R. Stettinius. Dulles also said he knew of no United States intention to denounce the Yalta agreements.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION -- The House March 18 by voice vote passed the Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill of 1955 (HR 4903) carrying a total appropriation of \$857,187,429. The bill appropriated funds to finance emergency needs of several government agencies for the remaining months of fiscal 1955.

1. The first part of the report
describes the general situation
of the country and the
state of the economy.

2. The second part of the report
describes the state of the
economy and the state of the
country.

3. The third part of the report
describes the state of the
country and the state of the
economy.



4. The fourth part of the report
describes the state of the
country and the state of the
economy.


















5. The fifth part of the report
describes the state of the
country and the state of the
economy.

Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of March 18, 1955

REPORTED  PASSED ☒ KILLED ☒ SIGNED 

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
RECIPROCAL TRADE		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
HEALTH REINSURANCE					
HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD					
ALASKAN STATEHOOD					
DRAFT EXTENSION		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
RESERVE PROGRAM					
SUGAR ACT					
BRICKER AMENDMENT					
FORMOSA POLICY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
MUTUAL SECURITY					
MINIMUM WAGE					
HOUSING PROGRAMS					
HIGHWAY PROGRAM					
POSTAL RATES					
CONGRESSIONAL PAY		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
INCOME TAX CUT		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
EXCISE EXTENSION		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
POSTAL PAY RAISE					
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS					
FEDERAL PAY RAISE					

APPROPRIATIONS

House passed Treasury - Post Office Appropriation bill.

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At Last The State Department, after several days of maneuvering with reporters and Congressmen, made public the long-secret Yalta documents. GOP lawmakers had long pressed for release of the Yalta report in the belief it would show who was to blame for the "sellout" to the Russians. But it quickly became apparent the documents would start more arguments than they would settle. Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said the papers will be "very, very damaging" to the Democrats, but Vice President Richard M. Nixon said he didn't think there was any "deliberate attempt" to sell out to the Communists.

Economic Report

Democrats and Republicans alike on the Joint Committee on the Economic Report agreed that the U.S. economy "has been improving since late in 1954," although they saw "elements of uncertainty" in the economic future. But there unanimity ended. Seven Democrats criticized parts of President Eisenhower's Economic Report, and said "we are not out of the woods yet." But four Republicans said the President presented a "balanced view" of the economy, while another GOP member said "normal growth" of the economy was being restricted by existing tax rates.

Another Peress Probe

Another inquiry got underway into the case of now-discharged Dr. Irving Peress, an Army dentist who was promoted to major after pleading the Fifth Amendment to security questions. Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), who took over the probe where Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) left off, said at the outset that the Army was "unwilling to disclose all the facts" about the case.

Tax Deadlock

The Senate voted to extend existing corporate and excise taxes for one year, after rejecting a proposal by Democrats to cut income taxes. The bill went to conference with the House, which had earlier voted for a tax-cut provision.

Harlan Confirmed

The long-delayed confirmation of John Marshall Harlan to the Supreme Court was approved by the Senate. Eleven lawmakers, however, voted against the New York jurist.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

Money Matters

The House passed its first major money bill for fiscal 1956. The measure appropriated some \$3.3 billion for the Treasury and Post Office Departments.

House Appropriations Subcommittees released hearings on other money bills, while both chambers of Congress passed and sent to the White House an additional supplemental appropriation for the Justice Department for fiscal 1955.

Market Measures

Every witness seemed to have a different opinion, as the Senate investigation of the stock market continued. Witnesses who thought the boom was leading to a bust told how to bring stock prices down. Others maintained everything was rosy, and suggested ways to continue stock-buyers' confidence in the market.

Security Questions

The probe of the U.S. security system continued, with government witnesses appearing to explain -- and defend -- their programs. Other witnesses questioned the philosophy behind the nation's security system, or criticized its administration.

Coming Up

The one-party state -- long the anomaly of a two-party nation -- is well on its way to extinction. In progress for some time, the change gained further momentum in the 1954 election, according to an analysis by Congressional Quarterly. Upsets were scored by both parties, but in many cases reflected trends well established in earlier elections. Democrats showed increasing strength in New England, the Midwest, and Oregon. And the GOP elected a few Congressmen from Southern states, and made other races close.